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A. D. BRIGHAM.....EDITOR
R. D. THOMPSON.....BUSINESS MANAGER

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The Daily Commercial.

Consumption of Petroleum.

We subjoin the following extracts from "G Mordaunt & Co.'s Petroleum Circular," dated London, Jan. 2, 1865, which are of interest as showing the growing importance of this article in the great commercial centres of Europe:

The consumption of Petroleum has enormously increased, as its uses become more and more extended, and the public mind becomes gradually disabused of the fallacy of regarding it as a dangerous burning oil. But the figures of the deliveries must not be taken as the actual ratio of increase, as there has been scarcely any export demand, all through the year, in consequence of the Continental and Colonial markets having been supplied direct from America, we reas in 1863 the delivery for export was as large, or sometimes larger than that for home consumption.

Petroleum as a fuel has been and is still the subject of much discussion and investigation amongst scientific men, and there seems no reason to doubt but that ere long some means for adapting it to this use will be found. Petroleum Spirit as a substitute for turpentine, is now extensively and generally used in the manufacture of varnish, the mixing of paints, and for most of the purposes for which turpentine used to be essential. Petroleum lubricating oil now finds a regular market for all the purposes of lubrication, and it is a question whether it may not soon displace the use of linseed oil so largely used in the manufacture of paints; it has also been successfully experimented on for the purpose of making soap.

Crude Petroleum.—The British refiners are now making great improvements in their refined oil. The deliveries from the public warehouses are scarcely a fair criterion, considerable quantities having been taken ex ship direct to the distilleries in London as well as to the out ports.

The total export from America to all parts was, from January 1 to December 31, 1861, 31,121,791 gallons; 1863, 27,195,189; 1862, 10,523,751. The total importation to London from all parts was, in 1864, crude, 2,737 barrels; refined, 45,211 barrels; 1863, crude, 24,000 barrels; refined, 64,000 barrels; 1862, crude, 30,089 barrels. The quantity of petroleum now afloat from the United States to the United Kingdom is about 17,000 barrels.

From Canada there has been a total cessation of shipments, chiefly in consequence of the disparity of prices. From Wallachia about 500 tons have been imported, and an immense quantity in a crude state would probably result. Large districts in Wales and Scotland abound with the oil-producing coal, which may be said to be as inexhaustible as the coal used for burning. The production is about five times as large as last year, and the refiners promise to produce an oil equal to the best American in color, smell and burning qualities.

Late News Items.

The Louisville *Journal*, of the 26th inst., records a fresh instance of guerrilla barbarity in that vicinity. A drove of Government cattle, guarded by eighty soldiers detailed from various regiments, were being brought from Camp Nelson to Louisville. The day being cold and no danger apprehended, the soldiers were allowed to straggle along carelessly, while their officers stopped to warm at various houses on the road. When in the neighborhood of Simpsonville, fifteen guerrillas, headed by the desperate Colton, dashed upon the negroes guarding the rear of the cattle, and but two of the entire number escaped. They were taken completely by surprise, and indiscriminately murdered by the outlaws after surrendering. Thirty-five dead bodies were found lying in the road and vicinity, and eight negroes were picked up dangerously wounded. The officers were leading at a tavern when the massacre occurred, and escaped. The advance guard also escaped.

The correspondent of the Boston *Journal*, speaking of the departure of General McClellan, says: All that the liberality of his friends can do, by money or testimonials, to make his trip an agreeable one, has been done. Thirty thousand dollars in gold has been put into his hands, and he can have more if he wants it. His friends say he goes out, not simply for pleasure, but to prepare himself for the future. Great preparations are being made to give him a significant farewell. He will be absent two years.

The Detroit *Tribune* speaks of recent sight worth seeing in the shape of nine masses of pure copper that were taken from the Copper Smelting Company's dock by the propeller, for the Central Mine, the separate weights being as follows: 14,351 lbs.; 16,555 lbs.; 15,840 lbs.; 16,160 lbs.; 12,700 lbs.; 12,295 lbs.; 13,570 lbs.; 16,470 lbs.; 19,450 lbs.

About seven thousand five hundred dollars have already been received by the finance committee appointed under a resolution passed in Faneuil Hall, to erect a statue of Edward Everett. We hope the co-operation of the whole community has been given to the committee, and that a fitting statue of the orator and statesman will be placed in its only appropriate position—that is to say, in the vacant spot in front of the State House, fit companion for that of Webster.

DR. GWIN'S STATUS IN MEXICO.—A Democratic paper of San Francisco, supposed to be somewhat acquainted with the movements and designs of Dr. Gwin, formerly United States Senator from California, makes a statement to the effect that Maximilian had conveyed to the Emperor of the French the Northern States of Mexico. It is said that these are merely to be held by Napoleon as security for the payment to him of the indebtedness to the French nation, which Maximilian has incurred in the supply of the necessary military force to sustain upon the throne as successor to the Montezumas. According to this account Dr. Gwin is to be Louis Napoleon's Governor General of these States, and the encouragement of emigration to them from the United States is to receive particular attention, and is expected to result in developing their great mineral resources and establishing their prosperity. An agency for the purpose of promoting this design has been opened in San Francisco. The States embraced in this surrender to the French Emperor are Sonora, Durafigo, Sinaloa, Chihuahua and Lower California, comprising altogether an area of three hundred and seventy-five thousand five hundred square miles, and containing a population of about six hundred thousand.

The United States Immigration Agent

It is stated that federal agents have been actively at work in this town during the past few weeks, and that many operatives have been induced to leave this town for New York, under agreement, which allege that they are engaged to serve a newly-formed linen company at Fall River, Massachusetts. Circulars have been freely distributed in the town, containing what purports to be a copy of an act of the American Congress, encouraging immigration, and containing regulations for the guidance of officers and agents employed under the act. At their engagement persons are required to sign an agreement, the substance of which is that they shall serve the linen company for twelve months at specified wages, and submit to the stoppage of one-fourth of their passage money, which in the first place is advanced by company's agents. On arriving in New York emigrants have to report themselves at the offices of the Immigrant Company, to be by them conducted, protected and transported to Fall River. Four persons from the neighborhood of Dark street left this week and sailed from Liverpool last week under these agreements.—*Preston Herald.*

Use of the Arms in Walking.

The first time you are walking with your arms at liberty, stop moving them, and hold them by your sides. You will be surprised to find how soon your companion will leave you behind, although you may hurry, twist, wriggle, and try very hard to keep up. One reason for the slow walk among girls is to be found in this practice of carrying the arms motionless. Three miles an hour, with the arms still, is as hard work as four miles with the arms free.

I have seen the queens of the stage walk. I have seen a few girls and women of queenly bearing walk in the street and drawing-room. They moved their arms in a free and graceful manner. Could this habit become universal among girls, their chests would enlarge and their bearing be greatly improved. See that girl walking with her hands in her muff. How she wriggles and twists her shoulders and hips! This is because her arms are pinioned. Give them free swing, and her gait would soon become graceful.

You have seen pictures of our muscles. Those of the upper part of the body you remember, spread out from the shoulder, in all directions, like a fan. Now, if you hold the shoulder still, the muscles of the chest will shrink, the shoulders stoop, and the whole chest becomes thin and ugly.

But some girls will say, "Swinging the arms must be very slight exercise." True, it is very slight if you swing the arms but once or ten times, but if you swing them ten thousand times in a day you will obtain more exercise of the muscles of the chest than by all the other ordinary movements combined. Indeed, if I were asked what exercise I thought most effective for developing the chests of American girls, I should reply at once, swinging the arms while walking.—*Dr. 40 Lewis.*

The report of Mr. Dufrees, superintendent of Public Printing, exhibits the great success of the government Printing office. The enormous amount of printing required by the Executive Department has occasioned a delay in the printing of several Congressional documents, for the reason that there is not room enough in the present building for a sufficient number of presses. An appropriation is asked to add to the size of the building, and to purchase additional presses. The expenditures for printing, binding paper, and other materials for the year ending on the 30th of September, 1864, was $1,420,069 48, being greater than any preceding year, owing of the amount executed, and the increase in the price paid for labor, paper and other materials. Notwithstanding this increase in the price of labor, the amount of printing and binding, if paid for under the law of 1852, would have cost $304,888 92 more than it has cost under the present system.

FIRST EDITION.

12, MIDNIGHT.

FROM WASHINGTON.

A REBEL TORPEDO BOAT CAPTURED ON JAMES RIVER.

Protest Against Tax on Leaf Tobacco.

Dismissal of Officers.

RETALIATION MEASURES LIKELY TO PASS IN CONGRESS.

Treasury Clerk Snot by a Woman.

THE DUTY ON PAPER.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial
WASHINGTON, January 30.

Commodore Radford telegraphs that a torpedo boat was left by the rebels, aground, just above the obstructions. Commodore Nicholas was ordered to send a night expedition for the purpose of capturing her, which was successful, and the boat is now in our possession. She has two good good engines and two torpedoes on board.

Resolutions of the Kentucky Legislature were presented to-day in the Senate, protesting against the tax on leaf tobacco.

A petition signed by all the officers of the Seventh Army Corps, was presented in the Senate to-day, praying for an increase of pay.

Colonel Edmund A. Starling, 85th Kentucky Volunteers, and Lieut.-Col. Edward R. Weir, of the same regiment, have been dishonorably discharged the service of the United States, from the date of muster in, for violation of mustering relations in transferring men from company to company, thereby fraudulently swelling the ranks to secure improper musters into the service of the United States.

The House agreed to-day, in committee of the whole, to give an additional cadet at the naval school to each Congressional district, and increased the naval appropriations generally.

A. D. Richardson speaks to-morrow night for the Christian Commission, in the Academy of Music in Philadelphia, urging the policy of retaliation for the rebel treatment to our prisoners. The same question was discussed to-day elaborately in the Senate, and Ben. Wade made a strong speech in favor of it. The prospect now seems to be that in a greatly amended form the retaliation resolution will pass the Senate.

Richardson and Browne, after being examined at length before the Committee on the Conduct of the War to-day, were asked by the chairman: "What in your judgment is the remedy for the sufferings of our prisoners?" They replied, the immediate exchange or immediate retaliation in kind upon rebel officers.

The following confirmation were made: John S. Sherwood, Assistant Treasurer of the United States and Treasurer assay office in New York; Simon Hirshback, of Illinois, to be Consul to Louenberg; David S. Harbour, of Detroit, to be Revenue Collector of the 1st District of Michigan; A. C. Shelton, of Iowa to be Chaplain of the Hospital in Nashville.

Mr. Burrows, a clerk in the Currency Bureau Treasury Department, was shot dead this afternoon, in the Treasury building, by a female named Mary Harris, from Chicago. The female alleges that Burrows had seduced her under promise of marriage, and afterwards married another woman. The affair creates considerable excitement here.

The Secretary of War directs that exchanges where officers and enlisted men, such as exchanges of prisoners, convalescents, &c. are to be sent to their regiments in the field, they shall not be forwarded, unless it is probable that they will reach their regiments in time to serve at least ten days before the expiration of their term of service.

It is now believed that the Senate Committees' amendment to the paper duty resolution will pass the Senate. The matter may finally have to go to a Committee of Conference.

It is understood that Congressman McBride, of Oregon, has received the appointment of Chief Justice of Idaho.

Mr. Colfax to-day introduced in the House a bill to constitute the harbor of Michigan City, Indiana, a port of entry, and to release claims of the general government to the tonnage duties of said harbor to the Michigan City Harbor Company to aid in its improvement.

Highly Interesting.

Departure of Sherman's Army from Savannah.

THE EXPLOSION AT FT. FISHER.

Richmond Peace Negotiations a Hoax.

Negotiations Expected from Other Quarters.

OBJECT OF STANTON'S LATE VISIT TO SAVANNAH.

THE CANADIAN PASSPORT SYSTEM RESCINDED.

Treatment of the Union Prisoners by the Rebels.

No Suspension of Operations at the Smithsonian Institute.

FRENCH DESIGNS ON SONORA.

Present to Admiral Farragut.

NEW YORK, January 30.

The *Times'* Savannah correspondent of the 19th, says: The last of Sherman's army leaves Savannah to-morrow. The 1st and 3d division of the 20th corps, were at Shadeville, South Carolina, when last heard from.

The *Herald's* Washington dispatch says the Navy Department received confirmatory intelligence that a telegraph wire was discovered after the explosion at Fort Fisher, leading across Cape Fear river, and about two miles into the rebel lines. There is but little doubt the magazine was purposely exploded by the rebels.

All peace negotiations with Richmond are now very thoroughly exploded, though negotiations are expected from other quarters, perhaps by proclamations of the Governors of Georgia and North Carolina.

It is stated that it was part of the object of Stanton's visit to Savannah to advise with Sherman, if the rebels should propose terms of peace, to hold himself in readiness in behalf of his Government to accede.

It is also stated that the passport order will be rescinded so far as applies to Canada, but will be continued as regards Europe as a check.

WASHINGTON, January 30.—The one dollar and two dollar notes to be issued by the Treasury Department to National Banks will soon be delivered.

The following was addressed, on January 26th, 1863, to Mr. Wm. P. Wood, Superintendent of the Old Capitol Prison:

SIR.—Colonel North having been acquitted by the Military Committee, before which he was tried, the Secretary of War directs that he be at once released from confinement. Report the receipt and execution of this order.

E. D. TOWNSEND.

Messrs Richardson and Browne, journalists, who escaped from Salisbury prison, appeared before the Committee on the Conduct of the War this morning, testifying that the rebel authorities are murdering our soldiers by cold and hunger, while they might easily supply them with ample food and fuel. On November 25th many prisoners were without food for forty-eight hours. They mention deliberate cases of killing and wounding. During two months, from the 18th of October to the 18th of December, the deaths were twenty per cent. of the whole. When they left at the latter date, they were dying at the rate of thirteen per month.

It is stated by Professor Henry that the partial destruction of the Smithsonian building will not interrupt the regular active operations of the institution.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.

The large quantity of floating ice in the bay seriously interferes with the shipment of Government stores from this port to the South. A number of loaded vessel are at the wharves, and many troops are ready to go forward when the ice embargo is raised.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.

The gift of $51,000 in Government bonds to Vice Admiral Farragut has been completed by placing the bonds in his hands and transmitting to him a letter of presentation.

A Washington special says the Government has received information of the plans of the French concerning Sonora, and Gen. Sickles has been sent to the Pacific coast to watch their movements. Secretary Stanton's report has been withheld at Gen. Grant's request.

FROM SHERMAN.

BEGINNING OF A GRAND CAMPAIGN

SHERMAN'S MOVEMENTS A MYSTERY TO THE REBELS.

Supposed to be Moving on Charleston.

Capture of the City an Easy Matter.

Sherman's Opinion of Trading in Captured Coast Cities.

Special Dispatch to Western Associated Press.
NEW YORK, Jan. 30.

The *World's* Port Royal correspondent mentions the beginning of a new campaign, which will be brief but grand, and says:—The reputed and ultimate object of their attention will probably create for them more prestige and glory than the capture of one hundred ordinary cities. Every available soldier in Sherman's army has left Savannah, Beaufort and Port Royal. Their destination is still a mystery to the enemy, who continue to guess that no matter where they may be now treading they will eventually be seen in the vicinity of Charleston.

General Sherman has not given a hint of his programme, and his troops have evinced no curiosity in the matter.

Deserters from Hardee's army reports that the enemy depend almost solely on the resistance beyond the city to savait from capture, and if our troops should march to the rear, their presence would be equivalent to its possession.

A gentleman from New York writes to the *World* an account of an interview with General Sherman, and gives the views of the latter. Concerning the trade with cities, General Sherman said he believed that when ever we can trade with captured cities we feed the rebels out of our own resources, so they gain more by losses than we do by our victories. He would exclude trade from every captured city, and convert them into military posts. They will make money at the expense of our country's interests and the honor of our flag. He referred to Memphis, and said the results of opening trade there were to give Forrest all the supplies he wanted and ten thousand to twenty thousand men besides.

The opening of captured coast cities to trade by the Federal government is efficiently supplying the rebels with all the goods they used to receive by blockade runners at a cheaper price and less risk and inconvenience.

XXXVIIITH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.

SENATE.—Mr. SAULSBURY said he had a petition in his hand which he desired to be rejected to present. He would say nothing favorable or otherwise as to its contents. He presented it, however, as an act of duty, as an citizen, had the right of petition. The petition was read by the Clerk. It sets forth that the Singleton and Blair missions had failed; that there was no hope of peace through negotiation; that Spain, Austria, France, and the Pope had combined to recognize the Southern Confederacy; that Austria had entered upon the division of the Mexican States to acquire California; that the issue between the North and the South was the independence of the Confederation under which banner the people must provide and rally; that the South is not to be conquered; that the North can afford not to purchase her independence from Europe, and by the late declaration of Gen. Sherman that peace could be consummated. The petitioner therefore prays for the immediate recognition of the Confederacy to secure the great object. Several Senators interrupting—

"Whose petition is that?"

"It is Colorado Jewett's."

MR. SHERMAN.—"I would inquire if it is customary to receive petitions when presented?"

The Chair said he put the question whether there was any objection to the reading of the petition and it was read. No objections now objected, and the reading was suspended.

MR. NESMITH asked leave of absence for his colleague, Mr. HARDING, for the balance of the session, on account of ill health, which was granted.

MR. SHERMAN, from the Finance Committee, reported the House resolution reducing the duty on imported paper, with an amendment striking out three and inserting fifteen per cent. Ad valorem, and to be printed.

The resolution of Mr. DAVIS for the appointment of a special committee on the corruptions of the Government in all its departments was taken up.

MR. HALE said he would oppose the forming of any more committees. The frauds and frauds until action be taken on cases already brought before the Senate after full investigation. He would call attention to the report of the Select Committee of last year upon frauds, &c., and said the report implicates heads of bureaus. He would not consume time in delivering speech and inveighing severely upon the Secretary of the Navy, continuing his remarks till the expiration of the morning hour.

A bill was introduced to regulate the Paymaster's Department. Referred.

A bill was reported in addition to the enrollment act for the better organization of the substitute of a person liable to be drafted. Rejected. The clause holding the principal for desertion by the substitute. Also, that deserters be shot punished by forfeiture of the right of citizenship. Adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. JACKSON, of Pennsylvania, moved that thirty-three and thirty per cent. respectively be added to the salaries of Congressmen and employees in the civil service. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

On motion of Mr. GRINNELL, the Committee on the Conduct of the War was instructed to inquire into the treatment, by General Jeff. C. Davis, of the freedmen in Georgia.

Mr. RISS offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Congress and the country are due to President Lincoln for removing Major General Butler from military command in North Carolina.

The House passed a resolution that Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas and Tennessee, are not entitled to representation in the electoral college, and, therefore, no vote shall be counted for President and Vice President.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the Naval Appropriation Bill.

A resolution was adopted instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire what legislation is necessary to prevent the payment of depreciation of treasury notes on which have received grants of land.

A resolution was adopted instructing the Ways and Means Committee to inquire into the expediency of establishing a Bureau of Commercial Statistics in the Treasury Department.

The same committee was instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing a uniform mode of gauging and inspecting domestic liquors.

A bill was introduced amendatory of the Internal Revenue, by which duties be increased thirty-three per cent. Laid on the table.

MR. FARNSWORTH explained his position on the paper duty question, founding his remarks on the charges contained in the Washington correspondence of the Chicago *Tribune*.—"That he was officious in opposing the reduction of the duty.

An amendment of the duty of the naval appropriation bill was adopted, providing an additional midshipman to each Congressional district. The amendment appointing a board of admiralty was discussed, pending which the committee rose, and the House adjourned.

From Arkansas.

OVERLAND MAIL STAGES

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 30.

The Little Rock *Democrat's* recent statement that the election of W. D. Snow to the United States Senate, by the Legislature of that State, was forced, proves to be untrue. He was legally elected by more than a quorum of the present General Assembly.

A dispatch from Atchison, says the overland mail stages will probably begin to run through in about ten days.

From North Carolina.

Weldon and Gaston Bridges Carried off by a Freshet.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 27.

Advices from North Carolina have reached here to the effect that the Weldon and Gaston bridges have been carried off by the freshet in that river.

THE NEW TAX BILL.

Substitutes may be obtained from among Persons Enrolled.

NEW YORK, Jan 30.

The *Post's* special correspondent says:—The Sub committee of Ways and Means have submitted part of the new tax bill to the Whole committee—First, All the lattaxed is increased by this bill.

The enrollment now before the Senate Military Committee gives permission to obtain substitutes from among persons enrolled on the Provost Marshal book.

Crawford County Bank Robbery

ALL THE BONDS RECOVERED

ARREST OF THE THIEF.

MEADVILLE, January 30.

Our stolen bonds are all recovered, and the thief arrested.

[Signed]
CASHIER BANK OF CRAWFORD COUNTY.

FROM RICHMOND.

Calls for State Conventions Denounced

ATTEMPT TO FIRE THE SOUTHERN HEART.

SEPARATE STATE ACTION OUT OF THE QUESTION.

Submission Acknowledged Possible, but Not Probable.

Special to the Western Associated Press.
NEW YORK, Jan. 30.

The Richmond *Sentinel* says: Among the most mischievous in purpose or dangerous in character of factious propositions of the present time, are the calls for the State conventions which are being made in several quarters. No occasion could be more unpropitious for obtaining the fair expression of the wisdom and will of the people. The major part of the courage, with the intelligence and patriotism of the country is in the army. The duties of citizens thus engaged are such as would prevent them from taking any appropriate part in the organization or discussions of the convention. The scheme for calling a convention is practically a scheme for disfranchising those virtuous and brave men, and placing the great sovereign authority of the States in the hands of a portion of the people, and of that portion least to be trusted with its exercise. If the convention movement conspiracy of disloyal demagogues were to betray the confederacy, we doubt not Lincoln's sword would be placed on our necks in less than a week. These convention callers have no object in view with which loyal men can sympathize and our good citizens will scarcely deem it wise to furnish the conspirators with opportunities for mischief.

The *Enquirer* is very severe upon the discussion of retaliatory measures in the United States Senate, and styles the Senate an assemblage of satyrs. It attempts to fix the responsibility by insisting on the impossibility of reconstruction, and closes by saying every submissionist, unionist, reconstructionist, and every man who would restore peace on any other terms than our liberty, forgets that rebellion to tyranny is obedience to God, forgets his duty to his fellow man, country, his God, and is already a mean cowardly slave.

All separate State action is out of the question. Men not only forget their duty but they betray their sister States and first degrading themselves at the footstool of the enemy, will soon be driven to fight against their former friends. The missions of Mr. Blair warn us to stand firmly together, and to exert every energy for the war, and the war only; to close up the ranks, to stand shoulder to shoulder, and when pores on our terms come, to accept it, and until it comes on our terms to continue to fight as long as we have cartridges.

The *Dispatch* says peace is possible though not probable.

News from Rebel Papers.

Rebel Losses in Valley Campaign

Rosser's Raid in Western Virginia.

Jeff. Davis Preparing to Protect South Carolina.

GENERAL SHERMAN'S MOVEMENTS

GENERAL THOMAS' CAMPAIGN.

The Feeling in Alabama and Georgia.

RAID ON THE FLORIDA SALT WORKS.

MITIGATION OF THE HORRORS OF WAR.

From one of our surgeons, says the Lynchburg (Virginia) *Republican*, who remained in Winchester in charge of our wounded, during the whole campaign from Sept. 19th of September we have some interesting facts relative to our losses. This gentleman states that we left in the hands of the enemy in the fight of the 19th of September about four hundred wounded, and that there were in Winchester, previous to the fight, two hundred and sixty sick and wounded. Our informant further states that the entire number of sick and wounded captured by the enemy was eight hundred and sixty-four. This includes all the fights in the valley from the 19th of September to the close of the campaign. These losses are certainly very far under the estimate we had heretofore made, but if they are correct we have every confidence, as our informant's position gave him every facility for obtaining correct information.

The gentleman tells us that the enemy claimed to have 45,000 infantry and 12,000 cavalry. The Yankee surgeons in Winchester informed our informant that they buried, after the fight at Winchester on the 19th of September, six of their own men to one of ours, and that in burying in the same proportion the rebel dead and of their wounded from that fight alone. This exhibit of the losses of the two armies would indicate that if all were buried after the fight our officers and men fought, and though they were unfortunate in not securing the fruits of their self-reputed victories, they have the credit of that they deserve well of their country, when they remember the overpowering odds against which they had to contend.

The Richmond *Whig*, of the 25th says: From the Lexington *Gazette* we obtain additional particulars of the late raid in the extreme Southwestern Virginia. It seems that with two hundred and fifty men, on the night of the 10th inst., he made a dash into Saltville, the point where he had ascertained that the Tenth Ohio cavalry were encamped. He reached the village about midnight, and succeeded in surprising the enemy entirely by surprise. A portion of the Yankees took refuge in a house, from which they fired on our men, killing three or four and wounding seven. But the house was soon surrendered at discretion. They were under command of Colonel Youatt, and numbered nine hundred, of whom nine hundred and sixty were captured and brought out in safety. There were none of the enemy killed.

It was reported, says the Richmond *Dispatch*, of the 26th, that an order had been issued directing the release from irons or unusual confinement of all the prisoners of war held in the South, who may be so punished or confined, and that all prisoners of war be placed upon the same looting. This, if true is the first step toward the so much talked of mitigation of the horrors of war.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

FROM RICHMOND.

Comments on Blair's Mission.

Federal Expedition to Weldon, N. C.

Jeff. Davis and Stephens in Consultation

Proceedings in Rebel Congress.

Bill introduced for Arming and Employing Slaves.

HIGHLY INTERESTING DEBATE

Jeff. Davis Severely Censured.

Not All Abolitionists in the North.

Georgia Legislature Convened at Macon.

WASHINGTON, January 30.

The Richmond *Sentinel* of the 28th says: The late mission of Francis P. Blair naturally excited public curiosity. Many vague surmises have been indulged in touching its objects, and some have not only assumed that it related to a termination of the war between the Confederate States and the United States, but have undertaken to state explicitly the terms upon which the olive branch has been extended by the latter.

The *Enquirer* of Thursday says: Nothing has been accomplished towards an immediate peace. We feel justified in assuring our readers that the enemy are willing to permit us to dictate our own terms, provided only we will not dissolve the Union. Any guarantee to slavery; any Constitutional provision for its protection and extension; full compensation in greenbacks for all the negroes that have been carried off during the war. Anything, everything that we can ask or think, will be freely granted, if we will only consent to re-unite with them. These may not have been exactly Mr. Blair's terms, but they embrace the substance of his mission, and do not in the least exaggerate the extremity to which the enemy are willing to concede us if we only return to the Union.

We are at a loss to know how the *Enquirer* reaches the conclusions as to the dispositions of the enemy. They are not warranted by any official or semi official declaration of the United States Government. On the contrary, the executive head of that Government in his message of December last, repeated the oft declared determination of that disposition, to be content with nothing short of the abolition of slavery and the submission of the South.

We cannot too strongly caution the public to beware of accepting every idle rumor as an established truth concerning this so-called Blair mission, what it looks to or what it means. It may be assumed that at a proper time all the facts relating to it will be made known, if, indeed there should be anything worth knowing. The great business of the country now is war, and the people should address themselves with renewed purpose and reanimated resolve to achieve our independence.

There is no change in the condition of affairs below Richmond. We learn from the Petersburg *Express* of yesterday that a raiding column of between 6,000 and 10,000 men, consisting of infantry and cavalry, with a suitable complement of artillery, is reported advancing upon the Chowan river from Colerain, a noted ferry on that stream, in the direction of Weldon. Their object no doubt is to take Weldon, and destroy our communications south via that point. They were on the most direct route by land to this important place. We predict, however, that like the previous expedition in this quarter, this one will turn out a miserable failure. Our military authorities are alive to the occasion and before the Yankees will be able to reach Weldon they will be confronted by a force fully able to compete with and drive them back.

It was a matter of pleasurable remark on yesterday that the President and Vice-President had been engaged in a long consultation on public affairs.

In the rebel House, on Thursday, the bill for conscripting and arming slaves, and the employment of negroes in the army, was taken up. The House decided to take up the bill, to provide for the employment of free negroes and slaves to work upon fortifications and perform other labor connected with the defences of the country, and that it shall continue the special order for the morning or until disposed of.

The bill set forth that the efficiency of the army, as at times greatly diminished by the withdrawal from the ranks, of soldiers to perform labor and duties which can as well be done by free negroes and slaves, and provides that all free male negroes between the ages of seventeen and fifty years shall be liable to perform labor during the war, under the order of the army or in connection with the military defenses of the country, such as working upon fortifications, producing and preparing materials of war, building and repairing roads and bridges, and doing other work useful and done by engineer troops, acting as cooks, teamsters, stewards, and waiters in military hospitals, or other light labor or similar duties which may be required or prescribed by the Secretary of War, and that the Secretary of War and the General Commanding the Trans-Mississippi Department, are each authorized to employ for such duties as many male negro slaves between the age of eighteen and forty-five years, not to exceed thirty thousand, in the States east of the Mississippi river and ten thousand in States west of the Mississippi river, as the wants of the service may require.

The bill provides that in the event of the loss of any slaves whilst so employed by the act of the enemy, or by escape to the enemy, or by wounds or death inflicted by the enemy, or by disease contracted whilst in any service required of said slaves and by reason of said service, then the owners thereof, respectively, shall be entitled to receive the full value of such slaves. In case where the Secretary of War or the General commanding the Trans-Mississippi Department shall receive the same clothing and rations allowed to slaves hired from their owners, and in the event of their loss or death in the manner or from the causes above stated the value shall be paid as in the case of slaves hired from their owner. That in such improvement not more than one in every five male slaves within the said ages of eighteen and forty-five years shall be taken from any one owner of said slaves employed by said owner or his lessee in agricultural or mechanical pursuits.

Mr. Miles, of South Carolina, from the Committee on Military Affairs, moved to strike out in the second section of the bill, the words, not to exceed thirty thousand in the States east of the Mississippi river, and ten thousand in the States west of the Mississippi river.

Mr. Rhett, of South Carolina, opposed the motion to strike out. If such a change were made there would be no limitation to the number of negroes to be employed, and the whole slave population would be in the hands of the military authorities.

Mr. Garland, of Arkansas, favored the motion to strike out. He thought it much better to give the military authorities discretion to take as many as the public service may require, than to prescribe the number.

The question being ordered, the motion to strike out was carried—Yeas, 46; nays, 29.

Mr. Foster, of Alabama, moved to strike out forty-five and insert forty, so that the slaves so impressed shall be from those between the ages of eighteen and forty. The motion was adopted, ayes 87, nays 36.

Mr. Turner, of North Carolina, said he looked upon the bill as a project to arm the slaves. The President had declared in favor of it. When he gets them in the army as teamsters he can make them drill as well as cook, or perform any other duty. They would be willing to surrender the slaves for independence. The only objection he had to making soldiers of slaves was that they would not fight on our side. They would prove the enemy's best allies in accomplishing our overthrow and destruction.

Mr. Turner said the country had been too long and too often deluded and deceived by Presidential plans, projects and prophecies. No one of his prophecies had been fulfilled. No one of his projects or plans had proved successful, yet the President proposes new and dangerous schemes with unabated confidence in his own judgment. (When Susanna, Corporal Tim and the servants sat down by the kitchen fire to have a talk, Corporal Tim said, he had been so often deceived in his own judgment, that he had doubts of accuracy even when he knew he was right.) The President had been much oftener deceived in his judgment than the Corporal, and it is time he had learned some mistrust of his own judgment. He must not look for an unlimited support either from Congress or the country, when he proposes the wild mad schemes of arming slaves. The country was beginning to learn that all the abolitionists were not in the North, and our President had proposed abolition in a way that created suspicion as to his soundness.

Mr. Turner said it was time that Congress should express their opinion on arming the slaves, and stamp upon it the indelible stigma of public abhorrence.

Mr. Miles, of South Carolina, moved, as an amendment, to insert in the second section, after the compensation clause, the words "Not to exceed eighteen dollars a month." Adopted.

Mr. Goode, of Virginia, offered the following as an amendment to the third section: Provided, further, that such impressment shall be made under the rules and regulations of the State where impressed, and if there shall be no such rules, then under rules and regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of War. Adopted.

Mr. J. L. Leach, of North Carolina, thought it would be far better if the Government would leave the execution of some of its laws to the people at home. There was too much of brass button and bayonet rule in the country. The land was alive with them. They were as thick as locusts in Egypt. Richmond was full of them. Even in his little town they were so thick that he could not walk without being elbowed off the street by them.

Mr. Leach said he feared that if this bill passed, the negroes raised under it would be employed as soldiers. He was unalterably opposed to such a measure. He believed that on the day on which such a policy was adopted would sound the death knell of our cause. It would make a San Domingo of our land.

Mr. Ramsey, of North Carolina, said to relieve the matter of all doubt, he would offer the following amendment: "Provided, that said slaves shall not be armed or used as soldiers."

Mr. Miles, of South Carolina, and Chairman of the Military Committee, said he had given his most earnest consideration to this subject, the arming and employment of negroes as soldiers. He believed such a measure was fraught with a danger and disaster, of which the country had no conception. It would be a fatal stab to the institution of slavery and would overthrow the whole social fabric of our country.

Mr. Miles proceeded to argue against the policy of employing negroes as soldiers, showing that the negro was unfit by nature for a soldier; that he could not be expected to fight on our side when the Yankees offered him far greater inducements than we could, &c., &c. When Mr. Lyon suggested if it would not be better to consider the subject in secret session, Mr. Marshall, of Kentucky, said that he would move that the further consideration of this subject be in secret session. The ayes and noes were ordered on this matter, and resulted as follows—ayes 35, noes 39; so the House refused to make the subject the order for secret session.

Mr. E. M. Bruce, of Kentucky, moved that the House go into secret session upon the matter for reasons which he would give when the House went into secret session.

Mr. Wickham, of Virginia, asked to know if it would be competent if Mr. Bruce's amendment were adopted to move hereafter that the House resolve itself into open session on the matter.

The Chair said it would; whereupon the House went into secret session, and having spent some time therein, resolved itself into open session.

Mr. J. L. Leach submitted the following amendment: *Provided*, further, that in no event shall any portion of said slaves of free persons—his elected servants—be enrolled or impressed. He observed that two forms of government claimed this object as their basis—Monarchy and Republicanism. He instituted a comparison, she exhibited the contracted system of the former, and the broad and liberal system of the latter. Gleaning at the history of nations, she touched their salient points, and brought them to bear upon her theme in a most skilful and interesting manner.

Her arguments in favor of our country were pertinent, touching and eloquent, revealing the deep workings of a truly patriotic soul, and appealing to every emotion of the human breast. Referring to our elective franchise, she said: "As the ocean ever yields to the irresistable persuasion of the moon, so our government yields to the will of the majority. There is a power behind the throne and beneath the throne, no one knows how many grand spirits, unwrapped in the folds of purity, pleading the cause of *freedom* with Him who rules the universe."

Alluding to our present seats of power, she complimented the nation on its Congress and military leaders, and concluded with this tribute to the President: "An Executive with Cato's honesty, Solon's wisdom, a great Cæsar's will, and Hannibal's determination guiding the ship of State through this deep, dark sea of war. The final conclusion was a finely drawn picture of the Morning of Victory and Freedom, bursting upon an emancipated world.

THIRD WARD AND THE DRAFT.—The Board of School Directors of the Third Ward last night resolved to issue bonds to the amount of $25,000, to aid in raising a bounty fund with which to pay volunteers to be credited on the quota of the Ward. At a meeting of citizens, also held last night, it was resolved to secure the balance of the sum necessary (or bounty purposes by individual subscription, and block committees have been appointed to receive the same. A resolution was also passed that in case the ward did not succeed in getting in her full quota, should any subscriber let the Board enter the service or furnish a substitute, he shall be entitled to the same bounty that is paid volunteers.

From Europe.

Speech by John Bright on American Affairs.

Speech by Mr. Baxter in Scotland.

His Confidence in the Strength of our Government.

Trouble over the Pope's Encyclical Letter

Loss of tht Blockade Runner Lelia.

PORTLAND, Jan. 30.

The steamer Peruvian, from Liverpool on the afternoon of the 19th, was detained by fog sixteen hours, and did not sail from Londonderry until Saturday morning, 21st, and arrived here this afternoon.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Messrs. Schofield and Bright had been addressing their constituents at Birmingham. The former expressed regret at the intention of the Americans to terminate the reciprocity treaty and to place gunboats on the lakes. With regard to non-intervention, he said he was not prepared to join in the policy which would altogether overlook the injuries one nation might inflict upon another.

Mr. Bright expatiated on the triumph of the non-intervention policy in British politics. In regard to Parliamentary reform he said it could no more be put to sleep than could the negro question in the American Congress. For though it was always a great nuisance and not to be tolerated about America, it is now in deadly conflict with the negro, standing forth in large proportions and daily gaining freedom.

Mr. Bright used many strong arguments in support of the extension of franchise. He pointed to the order and tranquility with which the millions had voted at the recent Presidential election in America. As regards American affairs he said he purposely abstained from any observations upon that sad and mournful revolution which was taking place.

Mr. Baxter, Member of Parliament, has been delivering addresses in Scotland on the American question. He eulogised Mr. Linco

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Purviance's Photograph Rooms, corner o Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 31, 1865.

☞ Correspondence on matters of public interest is solicited and will be thankfully received from our friends in all parts of the country, when accompanied by responsible names. More especially whatever relates to the discovery and production of oil, the development of oil lands and reliable oil intelligence in general, will be acceptable and is desired. Events of local interest mechanical and agricultural results, inventions and improvements of every description, clearly and briefly described, are solicited. To secure attention, communications should be brief, entirely reliable, and sent as promptly as possible.

Letters concerning the business departments of the newspaper or printing office should be addressed to the Business Manager. Communications designed for the paper should be addressed to The Editor.

Our Advertising Terms--A Change.

The following are the sole terms on which new advertisements will be inserted in the COMMERCIAL from this date. Existing contracts will be carried out as previously agreed to:

TEN CENTS a line each time for solid advertisements, and the same rate for the space occupied by displayed advertisements.

TWENTY CENTS a line each time for leaded notices under Local or City head.

No advertisement inserted for less than twenty-five cents a time.

In making the above change in our advertising terms, we avail ourselves of the opportunity to hold a brief converse with the public, more especially our advertising patrons.

When we enlarged the COMMERCIAL, in May last, we supposed that we had provided against every contingency, at least for some time to come, which our advertising patronage, and our obligations to the reading public, would impose. Experience has shown that we were mistaken; for liberal as was the provision then made for advertisements and reading matter, it some time since became wholly insufficient, unless we surrendered the essential features of the plan on which we proposed to publish the COMMERCIAL. One of the main ideas of that plan was, to give an amount of reading matter equal, at least, to what other journals of the class of the COMMERCIAL were giving, and at the same time answer the demands of advertisers. Although we expected our circulation would increase, and increase handsomely, we did not expect that within the time that has elapsed our edition would reach what it now is; and although we believed advertisers would perceive the advantage of using our columns, we did not expect that that description of patronage would, within that time, increase at a corresponding rate. That it would ultimately do so, we did not for a moment doubt.

Advertising is the back-bone of the newspaper business; it is the slowest to come and longest to stay. There has, however, always been a single fact connected with advertising in Pittsburgh that has operated as a serious drawback. We mean the rates. For some reason or other the rates have ever been those of country villages. Nine months ago the rates here were somewhat increased, but they still remained far below those of other cities. The fact seemed to be that Pittsburgh was behind other cities in its mode of doing business, that our trade was so far behind other places, and our dealers so far in the back-ground, that in reality the rates of other, and even smaller cities, could not be afforded. The result has been, that the press has fallen in the rear, for it could not afford the expense to keep up with the times. It was a false conclusion, for our experience has proved to our satisfaction that the press of Pittsburgh has but to adopt and *live up to* the rule her manufacturers and the press elsewhere so successfully practise, to reap corresponding results. That rule is: *make good wares and you will find a market.*

We started out to publish the COMMERCIAL on this principle, and our success, as we have said, has been greater than we expected. We have once increased our subscription price, but our circulation continued to increase at an undiminished rate. We did not then revise our advertising rates, but deferred doing so until our circulation should reach the point fixed in our mind, although we might conscientiously have done so even then. That period has arrived. We know that the extent and character of the circulation which the COMMERCIAL now has, warrants us in making the advance we have resolved on; and we feel entire confidence that in establishing the rates of advertising at the head of this column, we inaugurate the only correct principle on which to conduct business, the only one that this community would wish to see us adopt, because it is the only one on which a first-class journal can be maintained. To say that such a journal cannot live in Pittsburgh is to impeach her intelligence and public spirit, and it would be a confession that cities not half her population and importance are ahead of her in that which confers character and creates influence.

The change we have made in the advertising rates of the COMMERCIAL will ultimately give us space for an increased amount of reading matter, the "condition precedent" to character and circulation, which in turn is the essential condition of which advertisers wish to be assured. Lately, our low advertising rates have seriously compromised us in this respect,—our space has been curtailed, and we have been unable to publish speeches, documents, or scarcely anything else, besides our telegraphic dispatches, special and regular. Our local and general news departments have measurably been sacrificed; and we have for some time felt that much of our advertising was little better than a tax on us, inasmuch as it tended to deprive us of the space on which, in our plan, we base our main idea as to character and everything that will insure support.

One third of our present advertising at our new rates will be far more profitable, and it will enable us to produce such a paper as will insure it.

This is a new era, not only in the COMMERCIAL, but in the newspaper business in Pittsburgh. We enter in it with entire confidence. It is no experiment, any more than other innovations were, but which have been crowned with success. We looked to the community to support us in what were deemed extravagant expenses, and we have not been disappointed. From the very first hour we did so, the COMMERCIAL has continued to grow, until we have so far outstripped our mechanical appointments as to render an order for one of Hoe's Four Cylinder Presses an immediate and urgent necessity.

We have many things in view, looking to strength and excellence, which will be added in due time. Meanwhile, looking confidently to the intelligence and enterprise of our city, and the extended district of country constituting our more immediate field, we address ourselves to the fulfilment of the task of rendering the COMMERCIAL worthy not only of its present patronage, but the great increase for which we shall strive.

THE Paris correspondent of the London *Post* says that rumors were again current that the French government was about to recognize the Southern Confederacy; but he adds that there is no reason to suppose the Emperor and his advisers contemplate any change of policy towards North or South. The writer also points out the unpopularity of England with American Statesmen, and the difficulties the British representative has to contend against at Washington.

The Soldiers of the Union.

Since the commencement of the rebellion there has been a clamor about the Republicans and Abolitionists having been the *cause* of the war, and that they had refused to enter the army and fight the battles of the country. It was asserted they had been the principals in bringing about the present unholy and unnatural civil strife, but that the brunt of the war had been borne by the Opposition or "Democratic" party. The fallacy of this assumption, however, was shown by the votes cast by the volunteers from Pennsylvania, the first State whose Legislature recognized the right of soldiers absent from her soil to vote. The aggregate vote of the soldiers from this State, during the first year of the war, was 11,351 for the Republican ticket, and 8,173 for the Democratic ticket. Prior to the next State election in Pennsylvania, the Supreme Court decided adversely upon unconstitutional. A portion of her soldiers, however, voted in 1862, as did those of Iowa, Wisconsin and Colorado, giving a total soldiers' vote of 29,171 Republican, to 9,694 Democratic. In 1863, Ohio and California, by legislative enactment, enabled their soldiers to vote in the field, and now, at the present time, the entire soldiers' vote throughout the Union foots up 82,975 for the Administration, and 7,122 for the Opposition tickets. In the late Presidential election the soldiers authorized by the laws of their respective States to vote in the field bestowed their suffrages as follows, save that New York directed her soldiers' votes to be sealed up and sent home, so that they could not be distinguished from others, while all soldiers in hospitals were indiscriminately allowed to go home and vote. The soldiers of Indiana, Illinois, Massachusetts, Vermont, and several other loyal States, had not been authorized to vote in the field at all. But all the soldiers' votes that were returned distinctively as such were as follows:

States.	Lincoln.	1864. McClellan.	Majority.
Maine	1,092	473	2,219
New Hampshire	4,018	671	1,347
Pennsylvania	26,712	12,849	14,363
Maryland	2,800	321	2,479
Ohio	40,967	9,746	31,221
Kentucky	1,194	2,828	1,634*
Iowa	17,310	1,921	15,389
Wisconsin	14,580	3,291	11,289
Michigan	9,402	2,059	6,443
Total	117,645	34,554	83,091

* McClellan's majority—subtracted from the aggregate.

The soldiers from Kansas almost unanimously voted for Mr. Lincoln. Those of California, and also of Missouri, were disfranchised by a decision of their highest State Court. Thousands of others belonging to States which had authorized voting in the field, went home on furlough and voted, so that their number cannot be ascertained. It would be fair to estimate, however, that if every legal voter in our armies had been enabled to vote, and the soldiers' vote had all been distinctively canvassed, the aggregate would have been very nearly,

For Lincoln and Johnson	200,000
" McClellan and Pendleton	60,000
Lincoln's majority	140,000

These aggregates—whatever you take those just estimated or the soldiers' votes actually returned as such, which are given above—form a noble monument of the patriotism, the courage, and the fortitude of the American people.

BIG BETHEL.—In his Lowell speech, General BUTLER is reported to have said that he desired to have inserted on his tombstone "Here lies the General who saved the lives of his soldiers at Fort Fisher *and Big Bethel.*"

We think there must be a mistake in this report, so far as it includes Big Bethel. General BUTLER was not within five miles of Big Bethel on the day when four hundred rebels, behind a paltry breastwork that would be laughed at now, with two howitzers, caused four thousand Federal troops to retire about the same time the rebels themselves commenced doing so. Brigadier General PIERCE was in command, and the opinion at the time, which General BUTLER was understood to share, was that he disgraced himself. He afterwards did better as Colonel, and lost an arm. We have a very distinct recollection of the Big Bethel affair, and we are entirely confident that General BUTLER did not then regard it as something to be commemorated by being inscribed on his tombstone. We cannot help thinking that the reporter of the Lowell speech inserted Big Bethel in the wrong place, and in the wrong connection.

Washington Topics and Gossip.

The tenor of the talk in inside circles of the State Department indicates the reception of advices confirmatory in some degree of the report that Maximilian has conditionally ceded several States of Northern Mexico to Napoleon. It is known that English vessels and adventurers have lately got out considerable silver from Sonora, at very remunerative profits, and that the French have been so anxious for a share of this business that very serious trouble has lately arisen at some points on the coast, and our consuls have felt it prudent to leave their stations. This hypothecation of the country to Napoleon will probably throw the silver trade and plundering into French hands entirely. It will probably be developed in time that General Sickles has gone to the Pacific coast to look after our interests in this matter.

The Board of officers appointed by the Ordnance Bureau of the Navy Department to examine into the cause of the bursting of Parrott guns in the first attack on Fort Fisher, have made a very voluminous report. The report does not reach any positive conclusion. Some facts appear, which indicate a lack of care in handling one or two of the guns. The board are of the opinion that the bursting was occasioned by premature explosions, and experiments will be made to further test the merits and strength of the guns.

The new Cabinet slate is a fruitful theme with the political gossips just now. It would not be surprising if there were less changes on the 4th of March than are anticipated by many of the people. It is somewhat doubtful whether either the venerable Secretary of the Navy or the indomitable Secretary of War will leave their places. The navy is looming up respectably, and it may be thought best to let well enough alone—to retain Mr. WELLES. Moreover, his retirement would save a good deal of trouble in New England in providing for the successorship. It is thought that Gideon will be too old and troublesome a member of the Cabinet in matters outside of his own portfolio, if he should be retained, while Mr. WELLES has the faculty of attending to his own special duties, as well as he can. The Secretary of War is likely to be retained because of his indomitable energy, his power of will, and the grasp he has got of the magnificent details of his department. Many of the old bureau officers here regard him as a man of amazing capacity, and aver that we have no other man among the candidates for the place who would not break down in attempting to run the mighty machinery. There is no doubt that Mr. Stanton has made himself a necessity in the Cabinet by assuming tremendous responsibilities that would appal almost any other man, and thus relieving the President of a portion of his burden, which would have been otherwise too great to be borne by him or any other man. In regard to Mr. Fessenden's successor speculation has a pretty free range; but if Mr. Usher should leave the Cabinet, as it is supposed he will, Indiana will press Mr. McCulloch, the present very able Comptroller, for Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. McCulloch, however, will not himself enter into a scramble for the place, and therefore he may fail to get it.

Personal.

Hammer, the St. Louis street broker, who borrowed from a bank $5,000 in gold, and then decamped, has been arrested in Philadelphia.

Gov. Gustavus Koerner, of Illinois, has resigned his commission as Minister to Spain, and is now located at his old home at Belleville, where he will resume the practice of the law.

Rev. W. H. Goodwin, of Geneva, has been elected by the New York Legislature, Regent of the University, in place of the late General Wadsworth.

The Buffalo *Courier* announces the death of Mr. Wm. F. Ketchum, inventor of the mower and reaper which is known by his name. He was also the inventor of a hand grenade. Mr. Ketchum had resided in Buffalo more than thirty years.

Josh Billings has taken to the rostrum, and is now lecturing in New York State on the subject of "Putty and Varnish."

General Terry, as soon as a portion of his troops were landed, commenced throwing up a line of defence entirely across the Peninsula, from the beach to the Cape Fear river, and by the time they were all landed this work was completed.

The "Old Tycoon," "Corporal," "Tecumseh," and "Uncle Bill," are among the many names by which General Sherman is known by his soldiers.

Mr. Andrew Shuman, formerly of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and now editor of the Chicago *Journal*, has been sent to the Illinois State Penitentiary as Superintendent.

The paragraph going the rounds of the press, to the effect that General Wool is in feeble health, and confined to his house, is very wide of the mark. The war-worn veteran has never of late years been in better health and spirits than at the present time.

THE London *Times*, in an editorial on the Wilmington expedition, says that, comparing the magnitude of the design with the harmlessness of the results, it may certainly be considered one of the most remarkable operations of the war. It thinks few professional critics will doubt the soundness of Gen. Butler's discretion, and wines up by stating that the expedition failed not for the want of men, means or courage; but because the defences of the place were strong enough to resist a cannonade uninjured, and because, in default of such injury, they could not be assaulted with any prospect of success.

General Intelligence.

The available funds on hand at the mint in Philadelphia, as appears from a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, were, at the commencement of the fiscal year, $218,213; total expenditures, $141,070; balance unexpended, $78,242.

The Kentucky Legislature is chartering enough petroleum companies to bore a good portion of the State. Kentucky evidently has been visited by the oil fever.

A Berlin editor has been sentenced to three days' imprisonment for reminding the King of Prussia of a hotel bill.

A lady in Missouri, writing on the day after the edict of emancipation, says:

"Last night was a still, white night. The snow lay over all this Southern land, and the moonlight on the snow. It was a meet adorning of our beautiful Missouri for the eve of her bridal with Freedom." We sang "Glory Hallelujah."

There will be a Convention of the colored people held at Topeka, Kansas, to-day. They meet to demand that the Legislature of the State shall take the requisite steps to make all equal before the law, or to let people say whether it shall be so or not in Kansas.

Advices from the tobacco growing districts of Missouri state that the crop of that article raised this year will be small—smaller, perhaps, than any yielded for twenty years. The apprehension of a tax on the leaf, and a feeling of uncertainty caused by the predictions of another season of guerrilla operations the coming summer, are said to be the causes that will curtail the crop.

Governor Smith, of Rhode Island, has issued a proclamation announcing that the quota of the State, under the last call has been filled by volunteer enlistments, and no draft will be made in Rhode Island. He adds: "The Executive is gratified to be able again to assure the good people of the State that they are secure from a draft, and urges them to use every means to promote enlistments; and while sustaining the bright record of our State, to encourage our noble regiments in the army, which have on every field reflected credit upon themselves and Rhode Island."

During the recent occupation of Huntsville, Ala., Rev. Mr. Bannister prayed for the "President of the Confederate States," but has since refused to offer up any supplication in behalf of Mr. Lincoln. Col. Hornay, of the 16th Michigan, who is now Provost Marshal of Huntsville, sent for him, and demanded an explanation of his conduct. He said the canons of his church required him to pray for the President of the Confederate States. "Very well, said the Colonel, "the cannon of our army require you to pray for the President of the United States, and if you refuse to do it you will leave our lines. He got ten days to pack up.

The annual report of the Directors of the Continental Hotel Company, Philadelphia, does not present a pleasing exhibit to the share holders. The rental of the hotel last year amounted to $56,819 67, and it was stated that during 1865 it will be increased to $60,800. The lease to the present proprietors of the hotel is for ten years. That it was signed on the 22d February 1st, 1860, and has seven years to run from the first of next February. By the terms of this lease the lessees are bound to do all the repairs, and it is assumed that for the next seven years the yearly incomes of the company will be at least $60,800. Deduct from this $19,250 per annum for ground rent, $4,800 for taxes, and $2,500 for expenses, and the net income will be $34,500, or at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on $575,000. The stock now sells for $100 per share and to carry out this plan each stockholder pays no dividend, and the report says it is not likely to do so for years. The report appeals to the holders of the stock to subscribe for additional stock, in order to discharge the bonds of the company, and make the concern dividend paying.

The London *Artisan* gives the following account of an experiment of rapid firing with an Armstrong gun: "At Shoeburyness, the Armstrong and Whitworth committee, fired 100 rounds rapid fire from the Armstrong 12-pounder breech-loader, to test the endurance and arrival of ten minutes after the first 50 rounds. The time, as taken by the committee, was—for the first 50, six minutes, fifty-three seconds, and for the second 50, six minutes, thirty-five seconds—total, twelve minutes, thirty-three seconds in all. Thus the gun was fired throughout the 100 rounds, at the rate of 7½ rounds a minute. It was supposed on the ground that four shots were often in the air at the same time. This is by far the most rapid artillery fire on record, and if it is more than twice as rapid than ever has been accomplished by any muzzle-loading gun. No water was used, nor any sponging, nor did any hitch of any sort occur. At the fifty-second round, the lanyard that pulls the friction tubes, broke; this caused a delay of twenty seconds."

The prominent citizens of Buffalo, have held a meeting, and resolved to organize a Hotel Company, with a capital of $500,000, for the purpose of erecting a new and commodious hotel. $50,000 were subscribed at the meeting.

Senator Muench has introduced into the Missouri Legislature a bill concerning persons of mixed color, which provides that all negroes who have more Caucassian than African blood shall be legally considered as white persons.

Late advices from Eastport confirm the report that the 8th Tennessee Cavalry, about six hundred strong, under Colonel Johnson, encamped at Clifton, Tennessee, had sent word that they had unanimously resolved to surrender, take the oath, and go home.

Less goods have been sold in the month of January in New York than at any similar period for years. Sails have been taken in all round to await the coming storm. To this procedure there has been one exception. One of the largest houses, very successful, and considered one of the safest, has just expanded its trade and invested $100,000 in woollens and domestic goods, to the astonishment of all New York. One house sold them $100,000 worth, on 60 days, and has already replaced the goods sold at 15 per cent. less. The curious are looking on to see who will weather the storm, the bolder or the cautious.

The business men of Rochester, New York, have organized a Petroleum Exchange.

[From the Boston Traveller.]

The Case of Edward W. Green.

It is undoubtedly well known to all the readers of the *Traveller* that Governor Andrew is opposed to the execution of Edward W. Green, for the murder of young Converse, the teller of the Malden Bank, but the reasons which are supposed to influence him are probably not well understood. The case is in many respects a peculiar one. When arrested, Green made a confession of the murder, and he has never since denied it. After a bill had been found against him by a grand jury it was made known to his counsel that he did not plead guilty. That he might not act rashly, or from mistaken impressions, Mr. Sweetser and Mr. Griffin, were appointed as legal advisers. They had an interview with the criminal, and found the report correct that he intended to plead guilty.

Supposing that he had got the impression that by pleading guilty he would stand a chance to have his life saved, they disabused him of that idea, and assured him that if he contested the case to the utmost he would have an equal chance for his life as in the case of pleading guilty in case of conviction. He told them how the act was committed, and they informed him that by law the murder in the first degree, and perhaps jurors might look at it in a different light, and give a different verdict. He asked his counsel if they would assure him that they could save his life if he stood trial, and they told him that they could not do so, and told him that they doubted whether they could get a verdict favorable to him. Acting therefore in opposition to the wishes of his counsel, and in avoiding with him had performed the duty for which they had been designated by the Court, he pleaded guilty and was sentenced.

Soon after, he sent to the Governor a full statement concerning the murder, in which he declared that the idea of killing was a sudden one, and robbing the bank never entered into his head until a few minutes before the fatal deed was committed. He said he went into the bank on business, and there saw the $5,000 lying on the counter, and no one present but the young teller. At that instant the thought flashed into his mind that he could kill the boy and get the money, which would relieve him of his financial embarrassments, and that thereafter he could live contented. He knew it was wrong and felt so at the time, and tried to resist the temptation, but could not. He went back into the post-office, took his pistol, which he had kept about the premises for a long time, and returning to the bank, shot the unsuspecting boy as he stood carried off the money.

This is the same statement he had previously made to his counsel, and it is what they believe in reference to the murder. His denial having ever stated that he had meditated upon the deed previously, and had purchased the pistol for a murderous purpose.

It is probable, also, that the Governor is influenced by representations made to him respecting the physical condition of Green, who was for many years a cripple, who was stunted in growth by sickness in his earlier life, and who has always been afflicted by ulcers in the head, which may have affected his mind. He is also subject to a hereditary disposition to insanity, many of his relatives having been insane, and some of them being at the present time inmates of lunatic asylums. The friends of Green have pressed these facts with much force, and they are not unlikely to have an influence on His Excellency.

It is not pretended, we believe, that Green is an imbecile, or incapable of judging between right and wrong, but that his physical condition so affected his mind that he at the time of the murder was incapable of resisting the temptation suddenly presented.

Such are the facts of the case, so far as they have been made public, in regard to the case of Green, who still remains in the jail at East Cambridge, awaiting the decision of the Governor and Council. There must be an agreement between the Governor and Council before Green can either be hung or have his sentence commuted.

THE will of Joshua Bates, Esq., formerly of Boston, in the United States, afterwards of Bishopsgate street, of Portland place and of Arlington street, was proved in London on the 18th inst., the executors nominated being Thos. Baring, Charles Baring Young, and John Baring, Esqrs. The personalty in this country was sworn under £600,000, or $3,000,000.

Look out for well executed spurious twenty-five cent notes—new issue—now floating into this State from the West. The back is printed in purple and gilt, even better than the genuine note; but the face is light and inferior. Washington's head looking as though he had gone through more than a seven years' war.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Marine Railway Around Niagara.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.

A bill has been offered in the United States House of Representatives, by which it is proposed to loan the credit of the United States for the purpose of aiding in the construction of such works as will make a connecting link between the navigation of lakes Erie and Ontario, around the Falls of Niagara.

The subject of a ship canal around the Falls of Niagara has long been under discussion, and the merits of that plan for connecting the navigation of the lakes has been very fully and ably discussed. We now purpose to call attention to another plan for effecting the same purpose, which is also contemplated in the bills referred to.

It is purposed, in lieu of a canal around the Falls, to construct a marine railway, capable of transporting the largest vessels used in lake navigation, with speed and safety, from one lake to the other. And the friends of this plan claim, that a railway will do all the work of a canal at a less cost, and with greater speed; that the cost of construction will be less than one-half as great as that required for a canal; that a railway may continue in operation after a canal would be closed by ice; and that the time employed by a railway in transporting a vessel from one lake to the other would be only one-eight of that required to pass her through the locks of a canal.

It is evident that if the friends of the railway are nearly correct in their estimates, their scheme is far more feasible, and consequently more worthy of attention, than that which favors a canal.

The canal proposed will cost, according to the estimates made last year, twelve millions of dollars. Skillful engineers have estimated that a railway would cost only five millions; here is a difference well worth considering, and if the estimates approximate toward truthfulness the only remaining question seems to be, will the railway perform the work designed? In answer to this question we will refer to the opinions of well known and skillful engineers. On the 24th of December last, Mr. T. B. Blackstone, Civil Engineer of the Chicago and Alton Railroad, writes: "I have no doubt of the entire feasibility of the project." Col. Ed. W. Serrell, New York Volunteers, December 17, 1864, writes, "This general plan strikes me favorably." On the 31st of December, Mr. John Houston, Engineer of the Erie Railway, writes: "I wish to congratulate you on the plan, and to say that I think it most feasible to draw ships on a railway between Lake Ontario and Lake Erie, either by locomotive or stationary power, or by a combination of both, and that its advantages over a ship canal, will be comparative cheapness in first cost, in the cost of operating, and in the cost of repairs. W. W. Evans, U. S. Engineer, Dec. 26, writes: "I have no hesitation in saying, that the project is perfectly practicable, and can be accomplished with as much certainty of success, and the cost estimated with as much accuracy, as any public work now in existence. January 4th, George B. McClellan says: "I regard it as certain that such a railway as is proposed can be constructed with greater rapidity and at a less cost than a canal, and that in the transportation of vessels much time will be saved. The plan is feasible instead of a series of locks." To the above testimony may be added the hearty endorsement of Mr. W. H. Jacobs, of the Morris Canal, on which planes are used instead of locks. Mr. C. B. Stuart, Edwin F. Johnson and Daniel Marsh, all engineers of well-known skill and national reputation.

Here, surely, may be found sufficient inducement for action upon a careful investigation of the merits of the proposed plan and for furnishing them with the inducements offered by a canal, with a view to adopting the very best means in the end. It is plain that the only question of importance is what means shall be employed to bring about, at the present moment and at the least cost, the desired end.

We trust that no essential differences will arise between the friends of the different schemes, but that men will be found to set aside their own preferences in order that a great work may be accomplished by which the products of the West may be speedily and cheaply transported to the ports on Lake Ontario, from thence to find their way to the seaboard by that magnificent system of canals and railroads which is the glory of our country.

Beaver County—Its Mineral and Other Elements of Wealth.

DARLINGTON, BEAVER COUNTY, PA., January 28th, 1865.

To the Editor of the Commercial.

I write this letter at the village of Darlington, which was once famous in the annals of the West as a seat of learning. Here in the academy, which is still standing, did old John Brown, whose "soul is marching on," receive a part at least of his education. Here he learned in the family of the venerable Thomas Hughes that sterling hymn, "Blow ye the trumpet, blow," which is the favorite of the emancipated blacks of the South, as it was of the prophet himself. Here Walter Forward, of your city, was a student; and here a large number of the class of Presbyterian ministers who have been appearing from the stage, received most of their Academical learning. The junction of the Little Beaver Railroad with the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago at New Galilee, has damaged the growth of Darlington by drawing the business and population to that point, while another antagonistic interest has sprung up at "the mines," which is the terminus of the tributaries of the Little Beaver Railroad. On this account Darlington in its present condition reminds one of Goldsmith's description of the Deserted Village.

But the Rip Van Winkles of this Sleepy Hollow are destined to be aroused from their slumbers before long, because it is located on the banks of the Little Beaver, a stream which runs through a valley of great richness of soil, and abounds in mineral resources. To say nothing of the beds of coal which underlie it on the level of the creek, and which would even now pay for shafting and taking to market, there are several fine veins which crop out all along the hills, and which are found in the same neighborhood where limestone and iron ore in large quantities are developed.

There are several considerations which are calculated to attract the attention of capitalists to the coal fields of Beaver county, and especially to those which lie in the valley of the Little Beaver. The first is the immense demand for coal in the steam navigation of the great Lakes, ever since the discovery of the base and precious metals on the shores of Lake Superior. Those inland seas bring millions for their place, and every boat in that vast trade must look chiefly to Western Pennsylvania for its coal. The Ohio and Indiana coal is far inferior in its heat-producing qualities, and hence the rich coal of this region is used exclusively in the navy yards of the world. Then the growth of the railroad system of the West, increasing, as it does, like a web of net work over the country, together with the scarcity of wood for fuel in the region being them, must enhance the value of coal lands in Western Pennsylvania. The productions of the coal lands of the Little Beaver valley will find their best market by roads now in existence. Besides the facility for the transportation of iron in all its varieties are great, if not entirely unexampled, in this locality. The Little Beaver furnace and the Darlington furnace are both supplied with coal, iron ore and lime stone, from the same hill. Fine clay for brick, and for fire brick, is found in other parts, and excellent quality are all found on the same spot.

The collapse of the rebellion, which we may hope will soon take place, only brings gold and greenbacks to speaking terms at least, and with the close of the war will arise an unprecedented demand in the South for all manufactured articles in the North, but especially iron. The very first thing to be done, when peace and fraternity are restored, will be the reconstruction of the railroad system of the South. Of course Northern mills must supply the necessary iron, and the lords of the soil will need and prepare to meet the demand will be amply rewarded for their sagacity. I know of no locality in all Western Pennsylvania more inviting to the capitalist than the valley of the Little Beaver. It is pre-eminently healthful, abundant in all the productions of the farm, and in all the facilities both of manufacture and market. Moreover, the people who own these lands have no adequate idea of their value, and they can be had at a very reasonable rate if purchased before the oil excitement arises.

RUFUS.

PURE MEDICINAL LIQUORS.

Pure Medicinal Liquors.
Pure Medicinal Liquors.
For Medicinal purposes, buy none but the best, for the common and ordinary grades or Liquors are essentially injurious.
For the Finest Medicinal Liquors,
For the Finest Medicinal Liquors,
Go to MCCLARRA & CO.'S Drug Store, 35 Market street, corner Diamond, or 75 Fifth street, where you will also find a splendid stock of
Pure Drugs. Genuine Patent Medicines.
Pure Drugs. Genuine Patent Medicines.
Perfumery and Toilet Articles.
Perfumery and Toilet Articles.
Hair Brushes made of the best Russian Bristles.
Hair Brushes made of the best Russian Bristles. At
N. MCCLARRAN & CO'S. Drugs Store,
35 Market street, cor. Diamond, near Fifth street.
Agents for Boyle's celebrated Pile Cure. ja27

U. S. GOVERNMENT LOANS.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,
U. S. GOVERNMENT DEPOSITORY.

The special attention of our Capitalists, Merchants, Manufacturers, Mechanics, and all classes of our people, is called to the advantages of the

7-30 U. S. TREASURY NOTES,
AND
10-40 U. S. GOLD BONDS.

The HIGH RATE OF INTEREST, ENTIRE SECURITY, and DESIRABILITY of these Securities offer GREAT ADVANTAGES to the purchaser.

Every one purchasing not only obtains a good paying investment, but performs a sacred and impo tant duty in thus sustaining the United States government. The 7 30's are in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1,000, and $5,000 and FULL COMMISSION ADDITIONAL IN CASH, is paid to ALL PURCHASERS, no matter how large or small the amount of Bonds purchased.

JAMES O'CONNOR, Pres't.
S. D. HERRON, Cashier. ja30-tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSBURGH.

Late Pittsburgh Trust Company.

Cor. Wood and Fifth sts.,

Financial Agent of the United States.

United States SEVEN THIRTY-TENTHS Three Years Notes on hand, ready for delivery, with six months Interest Coupons attached. These notes at maturity can be exchanged for 6-20 six per cent. gold bearing Bonds.

TEN-FORTY FIVE PER CENT. gold bearing Bonds may be subscribed for. Interest from September first, with fifty per cent. premium, should be added. Interest on Bonds payable September and March, in gold.

The usual Commission paid to Banks and Bankers.

JAMES LAUGHLIN, Pres.

JOHN D. SCULLY, Cashier,
dec31-3m

FURNITURE FOR SALE.

Wishing to discontinue house-keeping, I offer for sale all my PARLOR, SITTING ROOM, DINING ROOM and BED ROOM FURNITURE, together with Kitchen Utensils and House Furnishing Goods, Carpets, Bedding, etc., all nearly new, having been in use only some two months. The house, No. 174 Robinson street, Allegheny, can be rented on very favorable terms. Apply at No. 79 Fifth street, Chronicle Building second floor.

E. L. R. DARBY.
ja31-1w

LINCOLN
OIL AND MINING COMPANY.

The Stockholders of the above Company will meet at the office of ROBT. WRAY, JR., No. 4 Hand street, on THURSDAY, the 9th of February next, at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of organizing. Subscribers are requested to call and pay up their subscriptions on or before that date ROBT. WRAY, JR.,
See'y and Treasurer pro tem.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

I offer at private sale the HOUSE AND LOT where on I reside, at Braddock's Fields. It is a two story frame house, 16 feet by 24, with a kitchen attached 12 ft. If not sold at private sale on or before the 12th of February next, it will be offered at public sale.

ja31-4t JACOB BUSKY.

DISSOLUTION.

The Partnership of McELWAIN & CAMPBELL is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Business to be carried on by JAMES McELWAIN. All settlements will be attended to at the old stand, 164 Federal street, by JAMES McELWAIN,
WM. CAMPBELL.
Allegheny city, January 27th, 1865.—ja31-4t

PITT TOWNSHIP AND THE DRAFT.

The enrolled men of Pitt Township are hereby notified that they will be waited on by the Block Committees for their contributions for the approaching Draft, and everyone is expected to respond liberally and promptly, so as to enable the Committee to be in funds in good time, as the Enrolling for the next Draft will be on the 15th of February without fail. It is confidently hoped that all interested will endeavor to lighten by their liberality the labors of the Committee, by their promptness and liberality. The Committee have been over the Enrolling Lists, and have struck off from the rolls, so that our quota will be materially reduced, and with a strong and united effort we can raise the means to relieve the district from the impending draft.

An adjourned meeting of the citizens will be held on THURSDAY EVENING. The Committees will also be there to receive contributions. Come one, come all.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
ja31-4t

NOTICE—

At a meeting of the Stockholders of the FULLER RESERVE OIL COMPANY, held at their office, No. 23 Fifth street, on Tuesday, January 24th, 1865, the following officers were elected:

President—M. B. BROWN.
Directors—M. B. BROWN, W. McCLINTOCK, HUGH HENRY, JOHN SPEAR, JAS. RANKIN.
Secretary and Treasurer—W. L. McCLINTOCK.

The Subscription Books being now closed, those subscribers who have not paid in the full amount of their subscriptions are hereby notified to do so immediately.

W. L. McCLINTOCK, Sec'y and Treas.,
No. 23 Fifth street.
ja31-6t

WM. W. HERRON. JAS. A. HERRON, JR.

HERRON & CO.,
Corner of Penn and Wayne sts., (Wallace's building)
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
For the purchase of
Grain of all kinds.
Also, Wholesale Dealers in
BALED HAY.

☞ Western Dealers will find it to their advantage to correspond with our House, as we have greater facilities for storage and shipping than any Eastern market than most of the Dealers in this city. The best of City references given when required.

ja31-1m

CONCERT HALL.

POSITIVELY FOUR NIGHTS ONLY.

Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday Evenings,
February 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th, 1865.

The Great Excelsior Eastern Troupe
STIFF & GAYLORD'S MINSTRELS
AND BRASS BAND.

Twenty brilliant Star Performers, who will appear in an entirely new and original programme, not to be copied by our many unsuccessful imitators. Everything is new, novel and attractive. In conjunction with the Minstrels will appear the celebrated DAN RICE and WARD, the champion Double Clog Dancers, who will astonish the world with their wonderful feats with them. This Troupe is NOT composed of a few ONE-HORSE performers, but of reallemanly Artists of known ability and reputation.

STIFF & GAYLORD, Managers.
STEEL & SLOCUM, Proprietors.
C. E. RICHARDSON, Agent.
ja31-6t

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.

A SAFE AND STANDARD REMEDY
FOR
Coughs, Colds Whooping Coughs, Asthma, Bronchitis, Consumption, Pleurisy, Croup, Hoarseness,
AND ALL
PULMONARY COMPLAINTS.

For thirty years past the Expectorant has been before the public each succeeding year adding to its popularity, and extending the demand, until now it is known and appreciated wherever the English language is spoken, and admitted to be the Great Remedy of the age for the relief and cure of most class of Diseases for which it is especially designed.

Having successfully stood the test of time, therefore still further recommendation is unnecessary, and confidently rests upon its unassimilating on our hands, the Proprietors feel justified in recommending it to the afflicted with the assurance that, if it does not relieve, it will not injure the system, while in all cases it will do the good intended.

Having also been long and favorably known to the public, calculated in most cases to eradicate the disease from the system, for which it is commended, and in all cases to afford relief.

It is also worthy of notice that the testimony to the remedial properties of the Expectorant is constantly coming in from the most reliable sources, but innumerable persons of intelligence and character, clergymen, physicians and others, occupying the most prominent stations in society, feel honored in imposing upon themselves, not only use, but recommend it in the highest terms for the enormity of its success in all diseases of the Pulmonary Organs.

The Expectorant is especially commended to Ministers, Teachers, and others accustomed to speaking in public, for the relief of Hoarseness and all Bronchial affections and Irritation of the organs of speech.

The Expectorant and all Dr. Jayne's Family Medicines, are sold by Agents and Druggists everywhere, from whom may be had gratis Jayne's Medical Almanac, containing a valuable calendar for general use, much valuable information for the sick, and the testimony of those who have regained their health by the use of our remedies. By all means, if you get sick, and preserve it for reference.

Agents in Pittsburgh, R. L. Fahnestock & Co.; in Allegheny City, Park & Brilliant and Fred'k W. Gerdes.
ja31-T-Th

HEADQUARTERS
FOR
CLOTHING
AND GENTS'
FURNISHING GOODS,
AT
47 Fifth street,
OPPOSITE THE THEATRE.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES
TO CLOSE OUT
WINTER STOCK.

If you wish to purchase Fashionable Clothing, got up in good style—white and colored cotton or linen Shirts; fancy and plain flannel or cassimere Shirts; white or colored Undershirts and Drawers; Gloves of woo en and half hose; Silk ponders, Ties, Scarfs, cotton, linen or silk Pocket Handkerchiefs; linen or paper Collars of all descriptions; cotton or Silk Umbrellas, black or light

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

OPPOSITION TO THE INCREASE OF RAILWAY FARES.—A meeting of the citizens of the Fifth borough of Manchester was held on Saturday evening last, for the purpose of considering the propriety of protesting against the legislation asked for by the Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Manchester Passenger Railway Company, for an advance in the rates of fare. The meeting was organized by calling Abraham Patterson, Esq., to the chair, and appointing Wm. A. Kaldenbaugh, secretary. After hearing a detailed account from Captain Miller, of the financial condition of the Company, setting forth that the receipts of the road were not only insufficient to meet the current expenses, but that the road had sunk a considerable sum of money within the last six months; and further that the relief asked for by the Company is to be only temporary, and the advance on regular patronage of the road to amount to only one cent and a quarter, or sixteen tickets for one dollar, The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That this meeting adjourns to meet at the call of the President, after the bill asked for by the Company has been published; *Provided*, that there is anything in said bill most objectionable than stated at this meeting.

NEW SKATING POND IN ALLEGHENY.—We mentioned some days ago the fact that the establishment of a skating pond in Allegheny City was then in contemplation. Since that time a company, consisting of twenty-three gentlemen, has been formed, which has secured a ten year's lease of seven acres of the "Denny property," near Western Avenue, in the Second Ward, at a yearly rent of $2,500. The grounds will be inclosed with an eight feet fence, and suitable buildings for the accommodation of visitors, erected. The arrangements will be made upon the most liberal scale, and from our knowledge of the persons connected with it, we have no doubt of the success of the enterprise. The company will be organized and the work commenced as soon as the necessary legislation has been obtained. The pond will be ready for use in December next.

MR. ABBOTT'S LECTURE.—Rev. John S. C. Abbott will lecture this evening at Concert Hall, on the subject of "France and her Emperor." Mr. Abbott is a finished scholar and an eloquent speaker, while the subject matter of his lecture will be found full of research. He should have a large and intelligent audience this evening.

LOOK OUT FOR A BIG FLOOD!—It has been observed that every *seventeen years* the Ohio river rises to a great flood. The last two floods were in 1832 and 1848. Another period of seventeen years terminate this year. As an immense breadth of country is now covered with snow, it is not at all improbable that one of these great periodical floods will visit us during next month.

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK.—The German Trust and Savings Bank will transact its business on and after February first, as the German National Bank of Pittsburgh, with the following officers: President, Augustus Hoeveler; Vice President, Springer Harbaugh; Cashier, Geo. A. Endley.

We would invite the attention of our Readers, who may require anything in the Drug way, to the establishment of Joseph Fleming, corner of the Diamond and Market street. It is the oldest establishment in the city, and the great secret of its extensive business, is the fact that he makes it an invariable rule to keep such an extensive assortment of everything pertaining to his business, and his prices so low, that persons visiting his establishment cannot fail to be suited. His stock of medicinal liquors, for quality and variety, cannot be excelled in the city. He has everything in the patent medicine line, and at a small advance on the manufacturer's prices. His stock of hair brushes and dressing combs are beautiful. Being a believer in the principle of quick sales and small profits, you can depend upon anything at his establishment, on most reasonable terms. Give him a call and compare prices.

Prices of Dry Goods on Monday, January 30th, and the following week at Gardner & Schleiter's, 92 Market street: Heavy Canton Flannels, 50 cents; White and Red and Yellow Flannels, 50 to 62½ cents; Heavy Barred Flannels, 90 cents; Undressed Long Cloth Shirting Muslin, 37½ cents; Table Linens, 62½ cents; Plaid Mohair Dress Goods, 37½ cents; Delaines, 40 cents; Coburg Cloths, 62 cents; Balmoral Skirts, $1 75; All Wool Plaids, 87½ cents; Poplin Plaids, 87½ cents; French Merinoes, $1 00; Black Silk, $1 50; Best Kid Gloves, $1 75; Woolen Shawls, $5 50 to $10 50; Woolen Blanket, $10 to $12 50. We will sell at the above prices for one week only.

The New York Ledger, for this week, contains a sketch of Mr. Everett's life, from the pen of the great historian, the Hon. George Bancroft, written expressly for the *Ledger*. Mr. Bancroft was Mr. Everett's life-long friend, and for that reason Mr. Bonner requested him to write this sketch. The 4th page of the *Ledger* is the page on which Mr. Everett's articles were usually printed, is in mourning, and the entire contents of that page are devoted to the memory of the departed statesmen.—*N. Y. Evening Express.*

☞For additional local see first page.

HEADQUARTERS, PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA, } HARRISBURG, Jan. 25, 1865. }

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 55.

Authority from the War Department having this day been received to raise *Fifty Companies* of Volunteer Infantry, under the call of the President of the United States of the 19th of December, 1864, for three hundred thousand (300,000) men—said companies to be assigned to regiments now in the service, wherein *vacancies exist*, or consolidated into complete regiments, as may hereafter be deemed best, *It is ordered*,

I. Special authorities will be granted to raise Companies, to be recruited and organized agreeably to General Orders No. 141, War Department, series of 1864. *Preference* will be given to persons who have been in service, and have been honorably discharged, or who may be detached from reduced regiments in the field, or mustered out of service in consequence of consolidation.

II. Applications for appointments as mustering Lieutenants, under the above order, will be *immediately* made to the office of the Adjutant General of the State, as the time allowed for raising these troops is too short to admit of any delay.

III. Commanding officers of squads of companies, recruited in the *Western Division* of the State will report to the commanding officer, Camp Curtin, Harrisburg; and of those recruited in the *Eastern Division* of the State, to the commanding officer, Camp Cadwalader, Philadelphia.

Upon the application of the commanding officer, or of the mustering Lieutenant of a company, to the agents of the different railroad companies throughout the State, transportation to the camp of rendezvous will be furnished.

IV. Actual and necessary expenses for boarding and lodging of troops raised under this order, will be paid by the United States disbursing officer, at the proper post, at a rate not exceeding forty cents per day for each man mustered into the service of the United States, on the affidavit of the officer furnishing the men, supported by the receipts of the party to whom the money was paid. Names of the men and the dates between which each man's is boarded and lodged, must be stated in the account rendered.

V. The term of service will be for either one, two or three years, as recruits may elect.

VI. These troops must be mustered into service by the 1st current (15th of February,) next in order that they may be credited on the quota of the State, under the aforesaid call, prior to the draft.

VII. Incomplete companies which fail to organize, will be consolidated within a reasonable time, so as to form and be mustered in with complete company organizations before that date.

VIII. Bounties will be paid by the United States Government as follows:

For recruits for one year	$100 00
For recruits for two years	200 00
For recruits for three years	300 00

The first instalment of bounty will be paid by the mustering and disbursing officers, when the recruit is mustered in, as follows:

To a recruit who enlists in the army for one year	$ 33 33
To a recruit who enlists in the army for two years	66 66
To a recruit who enlists in the army for three years	100 00

By order of A.G. CURTIN, Governor and Commander-in-Chief,
A. L. RUSSELL, Adjutant General, Penn'a.

The annexed order is published for general information:

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, March 31, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 181.

General Orders, No. 73, series of 1863, are hereby rescinded, and the following orders will govern hereafter in lieu thereof:

I. In organizing new regiments or independent companies of volunteers, the Governors of the states are hereby authorized to appoint, in addition to the staff officers heretofore authorized, one Second Lieutenant for each company, who shall be conditionally mustered into service at the date of his appointment. Any officer thus appointed and mustered, shall only be entitled to be paid on the muster and pay roll of the company, and should he fail to enlist an organized company within such time as the War Department may designate, the commission by him shall be transferred to some other company; his appointment shall be cancelled and he shall be discharged without pay, unless the Governor gives him a position in the consolidated company to which his men shall have been transferred.

II. Mustering officers will report promptly to the Adjutant General of the Army the name of every Recruiting Lieutenant mustered into the service by them under a conditional letter of appointment, together with the company and regiment for which he is recruiting. Officers will be mustered into the service only on the authority of the Governor of the State to which their regiments belong.

III. Articles of enlistment will be made out in duplicate by such recruiting officers, and will be disposed of as provided by paragraph 15, page 30, Recruiting Regulations, Volunteer Service. Recruits will be sent to rendezvous at regular periods, at least, as often as once a week, where they will be immediately examined by the surgeon of the regiment, or other surgeon employed for that purpose by the Superintendent Volunteer Recruiting Service, and if found unfit for duty by reason of permanent disability, will be discharged from service, or the with by the Surgeon, who will report such discharges to the Superintendent Volunteer Recruiting Service, and also to the Adjutant of the regiment, noting particularly those cases where a disability was obvious at the time of enlistment. As soon as the organization is complete, it shall be carefully inspected and mustered by a United States Mustering officer, who will see that at least the minimum number of each company is present; no absentees will be counted.

IV. Until regiments or independent companies are organized and mustered in, they will be under the control of the Governor of the State, but all requisitions for Quartermaster, Medical and Ordnance stores, all contracts for fuel, straw, and subsistence, and all requisitions for transportation must be approved by the Superintendent of Volunteer Recruiting Service for the State or division.

No accounts for expenses incurred in raising new organizations shall be paid by Disbursing officers, unless approved by the Superintendent of Volunteer Recruiting Service.

By order of the Secretary of War,
E. B. TOWNSEND,
OFFICIAL: Assistant Adjutant General.

OIL ENGINES.

We are prepared to furnish Oil Well Engines on the very shortest notice, having them on hand and finishing all the time, of a superior quality, and in sizes to suit purchasers.

NUTTALL & KIRKPATRICK,
Engine Builders, corner of Water street and Middle alley, rear of Schwartz's Drug Store, Allegheny City Pa. no17-3m

---

SAM'L M. WICKERSHAM,

METAL BROKER,

No. 134 FIRST STREET,
Agent for the sale of Cornwall Pig Metal. nov8-ly

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE DALTON

FAMILY

KNITTING MACHINES

Are offered to the Public with entire confidence in the belief that they are destined to FILL A

GREAT VOID IN THE FAMILY CIRCLE

throughout the land, and to take rank with the SEWING MACHINE as a valuable auxiliary in CLOTHING THE HOUSEHOLD, and in

Reducing Family Cares and Expenses.

These Machines are

PERFECTLY SIMPLE,

are very strongly constructed, and will LAST A LIFETIME.

The labor required to run them is very trifling, and they make VERY LITTLE NOISE.

A Child can easily operate and adjust them for the different kinds of Work.

They will readily knit

Woolen or Cotton Yarn, Zephyr, Worsted or Silk,

and make PLAIN or KNIT GOODS, as desired. They are designed for making

SOCKS,
STOCKINGS,
JACKETS,
SASHES,
LEGGINGS,
SCARFS,
UNDERSLEEVES,
TIPPETS,
AFGHANS, &c.

More Work Can Be Accomplished IN ONE DAY

on one of these Machines, than can be

DONE IN TWO MONTHS BY HAND.

The PLAIN STITCH made by them is precisely the same as that made by the ordinary Knitting Needle.

They will make TIGHT or OPEN STITCH, PLAIN, RIBBED or FANCY.

They are capable of making a GREATER QUANTITY and VARIETY of WORK, and IN A MORE PERFECT MANNER, than ANY OTHER KNITTING MACHINE IN EXISTENCE.

☞ Call and see them in operation.

AGENCY

For PENNSYLVANIA, OHIO, WESTERN NEW YORK and WEST VIRGINIA.

No. 27 Fifth Street, Pittsburgh.

E. P. CARPENTER.

jan4-6m

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL MINING Co., } Pittsburgh, January 28th, 1865. }

DIVIDEND.

The Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of

TWO DOLLARS PER SHARE,

upon the Capital Stock, payable on WEDNESDAY, the 1st February inst., to Stockholders of record, at the close of business, on SATURDAY, the 28th inst.

Eastern Stockholders will be paid at the office of J. W. Clark & Co., Transfer Agent, Milk st., Boston.

JAMES M. COOPER,
Sec'y and Treas. National Min. Co.

jan16-4w

HEADQUARTERS

Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry, before Petersburg, Va., Dec. 30th, 1864.—Three hundred and fifty good, able-bodied men wanted, to fill the depleted ranks of the 4th Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteer Cavalry, one of the best and most efficient in the field, the officers being experienced and faithful to the interest of the men. Avoid the draft. Go to the Provost Marshal or any volunteer recruiting officer, and enlist in the 4th Pennsylvania Cavalry, B Company, commanded by First Lieutenant James M. Gret, and G Company, commanded by Captain Daniel C. Boggs.

A. DUNCAN,
Lieut. Col. Commanding Regiment.

Ja3-1m

DRIVING PIPE FOR OIL WELLS

The undersigned has made arrangements with the patentee for the manufacture of DRIVING PIPE for Oil Wells, with BOLLE'S PATENT WROUGHT IRON BANDS.

Parties can be furnished with any size DRIVING PIPE at short notice, and avoid all litigation with reference to patent. Ordinary Cast Iron Bowl and Flange pipe furnished promptly on receipt of order.

JOSEPH PENNOCK,
FULTON FOUNDRY,
OFFICE: 141 WOOD ST.

Ja4-3m

DUCK CREEK VALLEY OIL COMPANY.

Subscribers to the Capital Stock of this company will please call at the office of Ira B. McVay & Co., corner of Fourth and Smithfield streets, and pay in the amount of their subscriptions.

IRA B. McVAY,
Tre surer.

jan26-tf

LEGAL NOTICE.

DODGE'S

Invaluable and Unapproachable

OPEN FIRE PLACES.

Any and all persons constructing or using C. Dodge's Improvement for open fire places, patented March 15th, 1864, unless constructed by the subscriber, who has the sole right for this city, will do so at their own risk. Leave orders at corner of Fourth street and Cherry alley, or through Postoffice, box 1476.

GEORGE ALLEN.

Ja16-4w

WM. HOLMES.....JAMES IRWIN.

JAMES IRWIN & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Oil of Vitriol and Aqua Ammonia,

Office No. 15 Market street,

jan- PITTSBURGH, PA.

RAILROAD Car Wheels and Axles.

Having purchased the right to manufacture

Ross' Celebrated Patent Car Wheels,

We are prepared to furnish broad or narrow tread wheels, which we will warrant equal in quality to any now in use.

We also manufacture, and can furnish promptly,

Superior Rolled Axles.

JONES & LAUGHLINS.

no18-1y

EULER & SAUNTER,

NO. 7 ST. CLAIR STREET,

MANUFACTURERS OF

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES AND Spring Wagons.

All sizes of WHEELBARROWS constantly on hand or made to order.

☞ REPAIRING done at short notice.

EULER & SAUNTER,
No. 7 St. Clair street.

de17-1y

---

300 SACKS P. B. POTATOES.

1000 New Iron-bound Oil Barrels,
100 Sacks Onions,
100 Barrels Apples,
25 " Cranberries,
25 " Beans,
30 " Maple Sugar,
10 " Eggs.

For sale low, by

C. H. ORTH & CO.,
Produce and Commission Merchants,
No. 21 Smithfield street.

Ja17

FOR SALE.

60 yards 4 inch. Rope.
112 yards 3 inch. Rope.
110 feet Rubber Hose.
1 Hand Truck.
1 pair Platform Scales, No. 7.
1 small Counter Scales.
2 Hand Hoisting Machines,
1 cast iron Hand Pump,
25,709 ft. of Joist,
1 Wilson's Steam Lard Tank complete, 2,500 lbs.
1 Lard Cooler, boiler iron, complete, 800 lbs.
1 Lined Lard Cooler, complete,
2 Grabill's Presses, complete,
6 Lard Kettles, plates and furnace complete,
25 Empty Bacon Casks,
20 Pickling Tanks, iron hooped, suitable for Oil Tanks,
2 Cleavers,
1 Plow,
1 Cultivator. Enquire of

J. F. PORTER,
ja28-tf at Pork House, Woods Run

PRODUCE—

2,000 bushels Dried Apples,
200 bbls prime Beans,
40 do. Kiln dried Hominy,
10 do. Canada Peas,
18 half bbls. Pearl Barley,
5,000 lbs. Buckwheat Flour,
100 bbls. Screws Apples,
6 do. Prime Roll Butter,
7 do. Eggs,
1,000 Feather Beds, A Bags. In store and for sale by

GRAFF & KEITER, No. 27 Wood st.

jan6

GLOVES AND MITTENS.

FUR, KID, BUCK and other

Gloves and Mittens,

In full stock, at

R. H. PALMER'S,
nov8 84 Wood street.

DRY GOODS.

CLOSING OUT SALE OF WINTER GOODS,

AT

J. M. BURCHFIELD'S.

N. E. corner Fourth and Market streets.

EMPRESS CLOTH selling at $1 00, sold at $2 25
Do. " " 1 75, " 3 50
FRENCH MERINOS..... $1 75, sold at $2 25
Do. " 2 00, " 3 00
PLAID MOHAIR..... 75, " 1 12
PLAID WOOL SHAWLS..... 10 00, " 15 00
Do. do. ..... 11 00, " 17 00
CLOAKS..... 12 00, " 18 00
Do, ... 14 00, " 20 00

SUMMER DRESS GOODS at last year's prices.

A lot of soiled HOOP SKIRTS closing out cheap.

Ja30

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS,

AT

GARDNER & SCHLEITER'S, 92 Market street.

BALMORAL SKIRTS, $3,75, reduced from $5,00.

COBURG CLOTH, 62½ cents, sold at $1,25.

PLAID AND STRIPE DRESS GOODS, at 31, 37½, 50 and 62½ cents' reduced nearly one half.

BLEACH AND BROWN MUSLINS, 37½ cents.

FLANNELS, very cheap. Ja28

MUSLINS.

MUSLINS.
MUSLINS.
MUSLINS.

TEN THOUSAND YARDS.

NOW FOR BARGAINS,

AT

McClelland's Auction House,

55 FIFTH STREET.

Ja16

FOR COLD WEATHER.

We have a full stock of very heavy

UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,

As well as the finer and lighter grades, including the real Shaker flannel, made in the best manner.

For LADIES and CHILDREN we have just opened a full line of

MERINO DRAWERS AND VESTS

Of the best quality, in every size.

GLOVES,

The largest and finest stock we have ever had, just opened at low prices. Also

WOOL STOCKINGS, SOCKS, HOODS, SONTAGS, SHAWLS, NUBIAS, BASQUES, SCARFS, BALMORAL SKIRTS, &c., &c.

BREAKFAST SETS,

Of the very newest styles, and choice patterns, good quality.

JOS. HORNE & CO.,
77 and 79 Market street.

Wholesale rooms up stairs nov28

FUR CAPS.

A large assortment of

FUR CAPS,

FROM THE LOWEST TO THE HIGHEST COST.

For Sale Cheap.

R. H. PALMER,
84 Wood street.

no29

WILL BE CLOSED OUT CHEAP,

AT WHOLESALE,

HOODS,
BREAKFAST SHAWLS,
UNDERSHIRTS,
DRAWERS,
WOOLEN HOSE AND HALF HOSE,
WINTER GLOVES, &c., at

T. T. MYLER & CO.'S,
62 WOOD STREET,
Ja21 Corner of Fourth.

PROSPECTUS;

The Subscribers to this propose to form a Company, under the Mining and Manufacturing Laws of Pennsylvania, with a

Capital of $60,000,

In 6 000 Shares of $10 Each,

For the purpose of

PURCHASING OIL AT PITTSBURGH

AND

REFINING THE SAME,

The Company own already the entire Tanks, machinery and buildings of the KEYSTONE OIL WORKS, situated on the corner of Pine and Boundary streets, on the bank of the Allegheny river, Pittsburgh, Pa. This Refinery has a capacity of making 250 barrels of Refined Oil per week. The facilities here presented for refining oil cannot be excelled by any refinery in the world, having a large steam pump, with pipes running from the tanks to the river, from which the oil can be pumped, without the expense of hauling. The Company will have a

WORKING CAPITAL OF $40,000,

To purchase oil and pay the expense of refining. There will be guaranteed to the subscribers

TWO PER CENT. PER MONTH,

Which will, with reasonable care in working the Refinery, pay from $1,20 to $4,00 per barrel profit, making 250 barrels per week, or on an average of 18 0,0 barrels per annum, which will clear in twelve months almost the entire capital.

They also propose to sink one or more wells, on one of the most desirable spots on Cherry Run or Pit Hole Creek, having secured the territory for the same, which, with ordinary success, will secure an additional revenue, equal to the most paying and permanent companies. Therefore, the corporators hazard nothing in proposing to the stockholders a most safe, reliable and profitable investment.

Books for the subscription of stock can be seen at the office of

WADE HAMPTON & CO., and
WEISENBERGER, FISHER & CO.,
Pittsburgh.

And at the office of

E. A. MARSHALL, Philadelphia.

And at the office of

STEELE & BAILEY, Pittsburgh.

Ja30

U. S. 7-30 BONDS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now prepared to receive subscriptions for this new loan, in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, interest commencing on the receipt of the money. Every person who can spare $50 can place it on interest, as one cent a day; making $1 65 a year interest, payable semi-annually principal payable in three years, or convertible into 6-20 six per cent. bonds, the interest of which is payable in coin.

For further particulars apply to

HANNA, HART & CO., Agents,
Ja20

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.

FIFTH STREET, NEAR WOOD.

LESSEE AND MANAGER.....WM. HENDERSON.

Re-engagement for six nights only of the celebrated lyric artiste

VESTVALI. VESTVALI.
VESTVALI. VESTVALI.
THE MAGNIFICENT.

and is t opportunity to see her celebrated new play, in which she has secured the enviable title of the greatest artiste of the age.

THIS EVENING, the great play of

GEMEA! GEMEA!

Gemea, the Hebrew Mother.....Vestvali,
To conclude with
THE LOST CHILD.

FRED. AIMS' MELODEON.

Late Athenæum—Liberty street

Immense success of the charming

MLLE LOUISE ELMORE,

Second appearance of the bewitching

FLORENCE RIVERS.

An entire change of programme every evening during this week.

Boyd, Gallagher, Tooley, Knobbs, Holmes, Donnelly, and his magnificent Ballet Troupe.

The Buffalo Boys.

Miss JENNIE ALLEN, HARRY CLIFFORD, and the whole of the great Company will appear.

Prices as before.

CITY BILL POSTER.

JAMES THACKREY,
160 Pennsylvania avenue.

Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. I rent by the year the principal corners in the city and have the exclusive use of the same

jan28-1y

BEAUTIFUL PRESENTATION BOOKS

ELEGANTLY BOUND FAMILY BIBLES,

PRAYER BOOKS & POCKET BIBLES,

in all the rich and elegant styles of binding,

1,000 PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, all styles and prices, now in store at the

Metropolitan Gift Book Store,

No. 63 FIFTH STREET,

OPPOSITE CONCERT HALL.

To those who are about making purchases for the Holidays, the GIFT BOOK STORE offers greater inducements than any other store in the State. Especially people residing at a distance, by sending for one of our large descriptive catalogues, can get a complete list of Books, Bibles and Photograph Albums at this establishment. All Book sold at publishers' rates, and a

HANDSOME PRESENT,

WORTH FROM 50c TO $100,

GIVEN WITH EACH BOOK SOLD.

The stock of Books, Bibles and Albums now in store is certainly immense. All styles of Family Bibles, ranging in price from $4 50 to $50; all styles of Pocket Bibles and Prayer Books, all styles of Photograph Albums in store, numbering over 1,000, and manufactured by first class houses, from the best materials, and are, without doubt, the A No. 1 Book of the trade, holding from 12 to 240 pictures, and varying in price from $1 to $60.

The METROPOLITAN GIFT BOOK STORE is certainly the place to buy your Holiday Books, as all Books are sold at the lowest publishers' rates, and some at much less than publishers' rates. Catalogues mailed to any address upon application.

W. L. FOSTER & CO.

JAMES BOWN,

136 Wood street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

MANUFACTURER OF

IMPROVED BORING TOOLS,

For sinking

OIL, SALT AND OTHER WELLS.

Tools warranted, made of the very best JUNIATA AND LOW MOOR IRON.

WELL BORERS

furnished at

Lowest Cash Prices,

With such articles as are necessary to conduct operations. viz:

ANVILS,	HATCHETS,
BELLOWS,	SAWS,
VISES,	SQUARES,
SLEDGES,	CHISELS,
HAMMERS,	WRENCHES,
BROVELS,	PLANES,
PICKS,	LEVELS,
AXES,	NAILS, &c.

ROPE, LEATHER AND

Gum Belting, &c.,

All of which I have constantly in store. jan28-m

MAPS OF THE OIL REGIONS.

Maps of the Oil District of Ohio.

Maps of the Oil District of West Virginia.

Maps of the Oil District of Venango Co.

Maps of the Oil District of Oil Creek, Pa.

The latest editions for sale by

W. S. HAVEN,
de8 corner of Wood and Third streets.

M. J. GILBERT.....R. G. WALKER.....L. KLAUSER

L. KLAUSER & CO.,

Book and Job Printers,

HAVE REMOVED TO

Corner Fourth and Market streets,

Ja26-tf PITTSBURGH.

AUCTION SALE OF CONDEMNED HORSES

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, } FIRST DIVISION. } Washington City, January 14, 1865.

Will be sold, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the time and places named below, viz:

PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania, THURSDAY, February 2, 1865.

WILMINGTON, Delaware, THURSDAY, February 16, 1865.

Three Hundred Cavalry Horses

at each place.

These horses have been condemned as unfit for the Cavalry service of the Army.

For road and farming purposes, many good bargains may be had.

Horses sold singly. Sale to commence at 10 a. m. Terms, cash in United States currency.

Colonel in charge First Division Q. M. G. O.

KNIT WOOLEN GOODS.

HOODS,
NUBIAS,
BREAKFAST SHAWLS,
SCARFS,
SMOKING CAPS, &c.

From New York Auction.

CHEAP.

R. H. PALMER,
84 Wood street.

no29

PRICES REDUCED.

SHIRTING MUSLIN,
PILLOW MUSLIN,
SHEETING MUSLIN,
DARK CALICOES.

For sale at reduced prices, by

WHITE, ORR & CO.,
25 Fifth street,

Ja30

SHINGLES—

100,000 for sale by

no22-tf SELLINGAR & SIDWELL.

REVOLVERS AND PISTOLS.

For sale by

JAMES BOWN, 136 Wood street

FINANCIAL.

REAL ESTATE SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

63 Fourth Street.

STATEMENT OF ITS CONDITION November 1, 1864, published as required by Act of Assembly:

First Mortgage on Real Estate	$110,225 53
U. S. 5-20 Bonds, at par	60,000 00
U. S. Certificates, at par	52,000 00
U. S. 7-30 Bonds, at cost	46,031 25
Office furniture	217 50
Interest accrued	3,470 94
Cash on hand	21,556 00
Total assets	$273,501 27
LIABILITIES.	
Due to Depositors	$256,750 33
Due to Depositors, Interest, Nov. 1, 1864	5,915 38
Contingent Fund (balance)	10,835 66
	$273,501 27

A. A. CARRIER, Treasurer.

The undersigned, Auditing Committee, have examined the books of the institution, the bonds and securities, and counted the cash, and have found the above statement to be correct.

W. B. COPELAND, } Auditing
WM. H. SMITH, } Committee.
J. S. MOORHEAD, }

November 1, 1864.

Interest paid on Deposits at SIX PER CENT. per annum.

TRUSTEES,

ISAAC JONES, President.
Hon. THOS. M. HOWE, | Hon. J. K. MOORHEAD,
WM. H. SMITH, | C. G. HUSSEY,
W. B. COPELAND, | JACOB PAINTER,
HARVEY CHILDS, | NICHOLAS VOEGTLY.

no6-3m

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PA.,

(late Pittsburgh Trust Company.) Capital $500,000 paid in with privilege to increase to $1,000,000.

The Pittsburgh Trust Company having organized under the act to provide a National Currency, under the title of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, would respectfully offer its services for the collection of Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, &c.; receive money on deposit, and buy and sell Exchange on all parts of the country.

The success which has attended the Pittsburgh Trust Company since its organization in 1853, will, we believe, be a sufficient guarantee that business entrusted to the new organization will receive the same prompt attention.

Having a very extensive correspondence with Banks and Bankers throughout the country, we believe we can offer unusual facilities to those who do business with us.

The business will be conducted by the same officers and Directors.

DIRECTORS:

JAMES LAUGHLIN,	ALEX. SPEER,
ROBERT S. HAYS,	F. G. BAILY,
THOMAS BELL,	ALEX. BRADLEY
THOS. WIGHTMAN,	SAMUEL REA
WM. K. NIMICK.	

JAMES LAUGHLIN, Pres't.
JOHN D. SCULLY, Cash'r.

CLARKSON & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

Orders executed at the Broker Boards of the principal cities in

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
STATE, CITY, and
CORPORATION BONDS,
RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS.

Also in

OIL STOCKS,

To which special attention is promptly given.

no8-3m

JOHN M. TIERNAN,

STOCK AND BILL BROKER.

Office: 144 Fourth Street.

oct1-6m SECOND FLOOR.

THOS. L. McCLELLAND & CO.,

STOCK BROKERS,

27 Wood street,

PITTSBURGH.

Especial attention given to the purchase and sale of

OIL STOCKS,

being well acquainted with the Territory of all Companies both in this and Eastern cities. Can give all information desired. se17-1y

---

THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH,

BANKING HOUSE, CORNER OF WOOD AND VIRGIN ALLEY.

U. S. Depository and Financial Agent.

Keeps for sale and receives subscriptions for the new

7 3-10 Three Year Treasury Notes,

AND

OTHER GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

A Commission of one-fourth of one per cent. allowed to all subscribers.

ADE REINEMAN, Prest.
JNO. B. LIVINGSTON, Cash.

GOLD, SILVER, PITTSBURGH & FORT WAYNE and PITTSBURGH & CLEVELAND Railroad Stocks Bought and Sold.

By JAMES O'CONNOR,
se7 Office, 55 Market street.

U. S. 10-40 LOAN.—

Subscription to Government 10-40 Loan received at the office of HANNA, HART & CO., Wood street.

ja18-3m HANNA, HART & CO., Agents.

INSURANCE.

MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

ACCUMULATION..... $1,600,000

HENRY STOKES, President.
C. Y. WEMPLE, Secretary.

This Company grants Policies on more favorable terms than any other. Call and see

H. L. RINGWALT, Agent,
No. 67 Fourth street.

jan30-1y end

WESTERN INSURANCE CO., OF PITTSBURGH.

R. MILLER, JR., PRESIDENT.
WM. P. HERBERT, SECRETARY.

Office, No. 92 Water street, opposite Chaffant's & Co's warehouse, up stairs, Pittsburgh.

Will insure against all kinds of fire and marine risks, on buildings, merchandise, &c., on liberal terms.

DIRECTORS.

R. Miller, Jr.	Andrew Ankler,
James McAuley,	Alexander Speer,
Nathaniel Holmes,	David M. Long,
Alex. Nimick,	Reed J. Thomas,
George Darsie,	Charles J. Clarke,
Campbell B. Herron,	John R. McCune,
C. W. Ricketson,	

de24-1y WM. P. HERBERT, Secy.

ALLEGHENY INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, No. 42 Fifth street, Bank Block,

Insures against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks.

ISAAC JONES, President.
JOHN D. McCORD, Vice President.
D. M. BOOK, Secretary.
Captain WM. DEAN, General Agent.

Directors.

ISAAC JONES,	JOHN D. McCORD,
C. G. HUSSEY,	Captain ADAM JACOBS,
HARVEY CHILDS,	R. B. STEVENSON,
Captain R. C. GRAY	Captain WM. DEAN,
JOHN IRWIN, JR.,	JAMES KERR,
B. L. FARNESTOCK,	ROBERT H. DAVIS

se8-1y

PEOPLE'S INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.

Office, N. E. corner Wood and Fifth streets, second floor.

Insures Against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Stores and other buildings; Steamboats, Household Goods and Stock of Merchandise.

Insures Marine and Inland Risks on Steamboats and Freight at as low rates as are consistent with security.

Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

Directors:

WM. PHILLIPS,	SAML. P. SHARPLESS,
JOHN WATT,	Capt. J. L. RICHMOND,
JOHN K. PARKE,	WM. VANKIRK,
CHAS. S. BISSELL,	JAS. D. VERNER,
GEO. B. JONES,	R. HANSON LOVE,
WM. B. HAYS,	CHAS. ARRUCKER,

WM. PHILLIPS, President.
JOHN WATT, Vice President.
WM. F. GARDNER, Secretary. ae7

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., OF NEW YORK.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.

Assets, July 1st, 1864	$1,600,000
Annual Income, over	2,000,000
Paid claims by death, (29 years,) over	6,000,000
surplus divided during five years—last 8, three millions of dollars, being about seventy per cent. on Participating Premiums.	

References in Pittsburgh—Hon. Thos. M. Howe, Jas. B. Lyon, Geo. R. White, Jas. A. Hutchison, Florence Kramer, John D. Scully, Thos. H. Lashe, Wm. Robbins, R. L. Fahnestock, Isaac M. Pennock, John B. Schaerf, Wm. W. Ward, P. H. Eaton, J. D. McCord, Wm. E. Schmertz, W. M. Shinn, W. Vankirk, M. Whitmore.

Medical Examiner—W. A. HALLOCK, M. D.

GEORGE M. BLACKSTOCK, Agent,
27 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

jy19-1y

CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, corner Market and Water streets, second floor,

WM. BAGALEY, President.
WM. A. SHEPARD, Secretary.
Insures Steamboats and Cargoes.
Insures against loss and damage in the navigation of the Southern and Western Rivers, Lakes and Bayous, and the navigation of the Sea.
Insures against loss and damage by fire.

Directors:

WM. BAGALEY,	JOHN SHIPTON,
JAMES PARKE, Jr.,	JAMES M. COOPER,
W. G. JOHNSTON,	S. HARRAUER,
B. F. JONES,	J. CALDWELL, Jr.,
SAMUEL REA,	JOHN S. DILWORTH,
Hon. T. M. HOWE,	GEORGE BINGHAM,
BARCLAY PRESTON,	WM. A. ROBBINS.
S. M. KIER.	

de23

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY.—

Fire and Marine Insurance.
Office No. 95 Water street, Pittsburgh.
sep5-1y P. A. MADEIRA, Agent.

REVOLVERS.

A large stock of all kinds on hand and for sale by

JAMES BOWN, 136 Wood street.

FOR SALE OR RENT

FARM FOR SALE.

The undersigned, Executor of Brinton Robbins, deceased, will offer at public outcry, on the premises,

On Tuesday, the 7th day of February, 1865,

that most excellent farming land known as the ROBBINS MILL FARM, situate on the Ohio river, seven miles south-west of Greensburg, in Hempfield township, Westmoreland county, adjoining lands of Jacob Vandyke, George Baker and others. This property contains about

232 ACRES

of which fifty acres is excellent timber, and twenty-five acres creek bottom well adapted for meadow. Also, an abundance of Coal and Limestone. The improvements are two Log Houses, a Log Barn, and other out-buildings. Also, a good Apple Orchard.

Terms made known on day of sale. Title indisputable.

ja17-6t MOSES ROBBINS, Executor.

TO LET

THE OFFICE,

lately occupied by A. McTIGHE, deceased, situate 102 Fifth street. Said office consists of a large vault and burglar proof safe

N. HOLMES & SONS,

BANKERS,

No. 57 Market street, Pittsburgh.

Buy and sell at market rates—
U. S. 6 per cent. 5-20 Bonds.
U. S. do. 1881 Bonds.
U. S. 5 per cent. 10-40 Bonds.
U. S. Seven-Thirties.
U. S. 6 per cent. one year certificates.
And all other U. S. Securities, Bank Notes and Coin.
Stocks and Bonds of every description BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
au10

Finance and Trade.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' BOARD.

S. McCLEAN, PRES. | R. PATRICK, V. PRES.
S. S. BRYAN, SECRETARY.

Stocks Daily at 10 O'Clock, A. M.

TRANSACTIONS JAN. 30, 1865, AT THE BOARD.

	Bid.	Askd.
U. S. 5-20	108 00	.....
U. S. Certificates	97 00	.....
Steubenville Scrip (contract)	70 00	50 00
Butler county 6s	.....	.....
Allegheny Gas	.....	37 00
Monongahela Navigation Co.	.....	46 50
Connellsville R. R.	.....	12 00
Connellsville R. R. (int.)	12 50	.....
Pitts. & Steubenville Railroad Co.	8 00	8 50
Exchange Bank	.....	78 00
Pittsburg Bank	.....	86 00
Bank of Pittsburgh	70 00	.....
Columbia Oil	.....	85 00
Tarr and Venango	100 00	.....
Phillips	.....	4 50
Germania	.....	5 05
Cherry Run and Pit Hole	.....	1 00
Cherry Run & Pittsburgh	.....	1 65
Cabin Lubric	.....	98 00
Eldorado	1 50	2 00
Oil Creek and Cherry Run	3 75	.....
Cherry Run Central	1 90	2 25
Sitkin	.....	1 12½
Hemlock	.....	4 00
Meadow	.....	1 25
New York and West Virginia	.....	3 75
Shells	.....	85
Merchants'	.....	60
Banner	.....	90
Tarr, Story and Cherry Run	1 00	.....
Cherry Run & Blood Farm	95	.....

Philadelphia Stock Exchange Sales.

[REPORTED BY CLARKSON & CO., BANKERS, PHILADELPHIA.]

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, January 30.

The Stock Market opened dull. Holders of Oil Stocks very firm, but purchasers rather shy and scarce. Curtin 14 to 15; Caldwell, 6¼ to 6¼; Maple Shade, 24 to 25; M'Cres, 1¼ to 1¾; Noble and Delameter, 6¼ to 6¾—a very heavy decline; St. Nicholas, 4¼ to 4¾. Gold, 216¼.

MONDAY, Jan. 30—P. M.

The heavy decline in Gold at the East to-day will have a tendency to keep the market in that unsettled condition which has characterized it for the past fortnight. Mercantile circles are at a stand, except within the range of immediate local wants. The rapid succession of important military events, and peace rumors keeps trade in a sluggish state, and the merchants handle goods in a terme'e. It is regarded unsafe for business men to embark in any extended commercial transaction under the existing indefinite state of affairs. The military horizon, it is true, is not as portentious of as long a continuance of the struggle as it was six months ago, but according to the opinion of General Butler, in a late speech, the end only is near as the rebel force under Lee is defeated.

—Another large attendance at the People's Stock Exchange this evening. There was quite a falling off in the number of sales, but no abatement in the buoyant tone of the market. Holders were very firm, and bidders as persistent in low offers. Ritchie and Cherry Run Central were particularly stiffer; the bids for the former were at $1 00, against $1 12½ 14 asked; and for the latter $2 00@2 05, against $2 10@2 15. For Eldorado, $1 80 offered and $1 90 asked; Fleming and Blood, $3 50 asked, and $3 75 bid; Horseneck, 85c bid and 95c asked; McAboy, $1 08 asked and $1 00 bid, Keser, $1 70 bid and $1 75 asked; Merchants', 50c bid and 53c asked; Union Lubricating, 95c bid and 97c asked. The sales were:

200 Shares	Cherry Run Central	$2 05
500 "	Cherry Run and Blood Farm	1 00
200 "	Cherry Run & Pittsburgh	1 50
100 "	Cherry Run and Pit Hole	1 05
100 "	Cherry Run and Pit Hole	1 04
200 "	Cherry Run and Pit Hole	1 08
100 "	Philadelphia Run	70 bid
100 "	McAboy and Cherry Run	1 05
50 "	Ohio Valley	1 90
100 "	Oil Creek and Cherry Run	3 95
100 "	Oil Creek and Cherry Run	3 95
1 "	Steel Well	100 00
200 "	Tarr, Story and Cherry Run	1 06
200 "	Tarr, Story and Cherry Run	1 07

—The State Treasurer furnishes a list of the Banks that have notified him of their intention to avail themselves of the benefit of the enabling act to organize under the National Banking law. We insert below the names of these banks:

Allegheny Bank.	Farmers' & Mechanics' B'k of Philadelphia.
Bank of Beaver Co.	Farmers' & Mechanics' Bank of Easton.
B'k of Chambersburg.	Franklin B'k of Washington.
Bank of Chester Co.	Girard Bank.
B'k of Chester Valley.	Harrisburg Bank.
B'k of Commerce, Philadelphia.	Honesdale Bank.
Bank of Fayette Co.	Iron City Bank.
Bank of Germantown.	Kensington Bank.
Bank of Gettysburg.	Lancaster County B'k.
Bank of Middletown.	Lebanon Bank.
B'k of North America.	Lebanon Valley Bank.
Bank of Northern Liberties.	Lewisburg Bank.
Bank of Penn Township.	Mechanics' B'k, Philadelphia.
Bank of Phœnixville.	Mechanics' B'k, Pittsburgh.
Bank of Pottstown.	Manufacturers' & Mechanics' Bank, Philadelphia.
Citizens' Bank of Pittsburgh.	Merchants' and Manufacturers' B'k, Pittsburgh.
Bank of Philadelphia.	Monongahela Bank of Brownsville.
Consolidation Bank.	Northumberland Co. Bank.
Columbia Bank.	Philadelphia Bank.
Commercial Bank of Pennsylvania.	Tradesmen's Bank.
Commonwealth Bank.	Union B'k of Reading.
Corn Exchange Bank.	Union Bank of Philadelphia.
Doylestown Bank of Bucks County.	Western Bank of Philadelphia.
Downington Bank.	York County Bank.
Farmers' B'k of Bucks County.	
Farmers' Bank of Lancaster.	
Farmers' B'k of Reading.	
Farmers' B'k of Mount Joy.	
Farmers' and Drovers' B'k of Waynesburg.	

The amount paid into the Treasury of the Commonwealth by these banks, during the last year, was four hundred and thirty-three thousand four hundred and seventy-one dollars and forty-one cents ($433,471 41.)

The amount of capital represented by these banks is twenty millions five hundred and ninety-two thousand three hundred and eighty-eight dollars and thirty cents ($20,592,-388 30), leaving but six millions nine hundred and thirty thousand nine hundred and ninety-five dollars and fifty cents ($6,930,995 50,) on the banking capital of the Commonwealth under the old law.

—The Comptroller of the Currency has discovered what he has long been advised of, that the national bank system affords dangerous facilities for inflating the currency. He consequently has drawn up a bill for imposing restrictions upon the circulation of those institutions, of which the following is a copy, and which was yesterday reported to the House Committee of Ways and Means. It provides that Section 21 of the National Currency Act be amended to read as follows:

"That upon the transfer and delivery of bonds to the Treasurer as provided in the foregoing section, the Association making the same shall be entitled to receive from the Comptroller of the Currency circulating notes of different denominations in blank, registered and countersigned as hereinafter provided, equal in amount to ninety per centum of the current market value of the United States bonds so transferred and delivered, but not exceeding ninety per centum of the amount of said bonds at the par value thereof, if bearing interest at the rate of not less than five per centum per annum; and the amount of such notes to be issued to be furnished to each association shall be in proportion to its paid up capital, as follows, and no more: to each association, whose capital shall not exceed $500,000, 90 per centum of such capital: where the capital exceeds $500,000, but does not exceed $1,000,000, 80 per centum; where the capital exceeds $1,000,000, but does not exceed $3,000,000, 75 per centum; where the capital exceeds $3,000,000, 60 per centum of such capital."

Boston Fish Market.

The market for Codfish is steady and firm, with a good demand for export, and stocks reduced and in few hands. Sales of Grand Bank at 3c@3½, and Bay Fundy, 2¾@3c for large; small, 2¼@2¾ per qtl. Hake are scarce and sell at $5 for loose, and $5 50 packed. Pollock, $4 75@5 25 per qtl. Mackerel are unchanged, at $18@16 50, and Shore, $22; No. 2 Bay, $13@15 00, and Shore, $16; No. 3, large, $13@13 50, and small, $12@12 50 per bbl. Alewives are selling at $2@3 50 per barrel. Pickled Herrings are for Labrador. In salmon, small sales at $30 per tierce.

New York Tallow Market.

Tallow continues very unsettled, and prices are irregular, but the turn of the market has been in sellers favor, with an advance since our last of fully one cent ₰ lb. On Wednesday the demand was very limited, the sales being confined to 70,000 lb, at 10¾ for ordinary to 10¾ for prime. On Thursday, there was an increased inquiry, with sales of 190,000 lbs at 10¾@10¾, and on yesterday, the market was pretty active, the buyings footing up 800,000 lbs, at 10¾@10¾ for ordinary to good, and 10¾@11 for prime to choice.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL OFFICE, } Tuesday, Jan. 31, 1865. }

BUSINESS—The market continues inactive. The receipts of produce since the suspension of navigation have been very limited, hence we have had a very quiet market with but few transactions to record. The weather which has been severe, is beginning to moderate. It will take both warm weather and rain to bring about a resumption of navigation. The demand for the leading articles has been on a small scale. Dealers are awaiting to see what effect the peace negotiations will have on the money market. Gold is about as changeable as ever, up one day and down the next. On the wharf business was very dull. Boatmen are anxiously awaiting their time for a resumption of navigation. Unless all signs fail they will not have to wait long. We have several boats that have the principal portion of their cargo on board. They will be off as soon as circumstances will permit. The Olive, for St. Louis, has a good freight on board. Captain Andrews would like to be off; we have hopes that he will soon be accommodated. The Argonaut No. 2, for Cincinnati, has all her freight on board; Capt. Reed will be on hand on the moving of the ice. The Little Pilgrim is anxious to pay a visit to the city of Na-hville and will take her departure early in February. Capt. McCarty will be found in command. The tonnage in port is large. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice:

APPLES—The market contains a very limited supply. Among the sales were 56 bbls at $3 75 @4 00, a strictly prime article would command higher figures.

FLOUR—The market remains inactive, buyers and sellers being apart in their views, hence we have but few sales to record. The receipts for some days have been limited. The sales were—Extra family, 70 bbls, at $10 70; 100 bbls, at $10 75@11 00; 30 bbls choice, at $11 00; 50 bbls Indiana flour, at $10 85. These sales include spring and winter wheat. The lower grades of flour are not wanted at present.

OIL—We have nothing new to notice in regard to this article. The market contains a fair supply of lard oil, with sales of 10 bbls No. 1, at $1 05@1 08 ₰ gallon.

CHEESE—The market was dull, the demand being limited. Sales of 30 boxes Western Reserve at 20c, 25 do at 21@22c.

GRAIN—The market at present is in a very unsettled state, prices being irregular. The receipts have been confined to wagon and rail parcels since the suspension of navigation. Wheat was quiet and prices nominal; red, $2 00; white, $2 10@2 15 ₰. Rye, nothing doing, the last sale reported being at $1 65. Barley—The market contains more sellers than buyers; we quote spring at $1 65@1 70, fall at $1 80. Oats—There was an improved demand; we note sales of 800 bush, from store, at 90c; 2,000 bush, the terms were withheld. Corn maintains former quotations; sales of 500 bush at 92@93c.

EGGS—The market was steady but not active. Sales 4 bbls fresh at 35c.

BUTTER—We have nothing new to note in regard to this article. The supply about keeps pace with the demand. Sales of 3 barrels at 44@45c.

APPLE BUTTER—Prices have advanced. Sales of 6 half bbls at $1 00 per gallon.

HAY—The market was steady with a good demand. Sales from store unchanged. Sales of baled at $40 00. At the scales, 7 loads changed hands at $40@45 per ton.

HOMINY—The market was steady. Sales of 10 bbls at $12.

POTATOES—The stock of this article on hand is very limited. Prices range from $3 25@3 50 per bbl.

BACON—The market has undergone no change since our last. The demand was restricted to small operations to meet the wants of the home market. Shoulders—Sales of 1,200 lb at 20¼@21c. Sides—500 lbs at 22c and 1,000 lbs S. C. Hams at 24c. Country Meat sold lower.

DRIED APPLES—The demand was limited. Sales of 70 bushels at 12½@13.

BEANS—The market was quiet. Sales of 8 bbls at $3 00 per bushel.

GROCERIES—We have nothing new to note either as regards prices or demand. The stock on hand is fair and sales were regular at previous prices.

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } Tuesday, January 31, 1865. }

Business in the oil way was inactive. The demand was for sales in all parcels, while the stock to operate on was very limited. Business will necessarily be restricted until we have a clear river. The stock of crude in this market has been reduced to a small quantity, held principally in tanks. Prices in the East continue to rule very low as compared with the prices demanded in Pittsburgh, leaving no margin for shipment. Some of our large refiners having a good supply of crude on hand, have been dispensing of the same in preference to refining it. Several hundred barrels have changed hands. The Allegheny wharf is covered with empty barrels for squares, and they can be counted by thousands. The amount to go forward on the opening of navigation is large. The amount of oil in the oil regions is said to be very large. It is even hinted that oil will be cheap when the river opens. The stock of oil in the market is unusually limited. The demand for refined was for small quantities, there being no certainty that the present prices can be maintained. The rates are altogether nominal.

CRUDE OIL—The market was without animation, the only lots for sale being held by refiners. Sales have been made at 9@9½c, packages included. We also note a sale of 180 bbls, the terms were withheld.

REFINED OIL—The market was inactive. The sales made were only in small lots to Western dealers. The rates were nominal at, bonded, 55@59c; free, 53@56c.

TAR—Was in fair demand, with small sales at $7 6@7 87½, principally for export.

Imports of Oil per Allegheny Valley R. R.

GOING EAST.

Standard Company, 210 bbls benzine, for New York.

Dilworth & E., 140 bbls refined, for Philadelphia.

Waring & King, 60 bbls benzine, for New York.

Imports per Allegheny Valley R. R.—O. & B. Martin, 1 car iron.

COPPER PRODUCT OF THE PORTAGE LAKE DISTRICT.—The following table, which we find in the Portage Lake *Mining Gazette*, will show the productions of the various mines in that district for the past three years:

	1864		1863		1862	
	Tons.	Lbs.	Tons.	Lbs.	Tons.	Lbs.
Quincy	1,485	1,362	1,472	1,511	1,252	1,403
Pewabic	932	701	1,083	752	1,025	1,789
Franklin	781	880	780	189	949	1,191
Isle Royale	951	1,670	372	920	520	1,030
Central	316	196	247	883	.....	.....
Huron	310	1,022	69	283	98	874
Hancock	50	182	74	230	66	846
Mesnard	29	1,090	3	1,185	33	.....
Shel. Colb'n	11	022	3	1,264	.....	.....
Arcadian	5	680	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ahy & Jos	3	040	.....	.....	.....	.....
Douglass	2	1,429	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Mary's	2	500	2	.....	.....	.....
Total	4,292	1,691	4,106	1,817	3,942	1,226

Increase of 1863 over 1862.....164 tons, 691 lbs.
Increase of 1864 over 1863.....186 tons, 374 lbs.

Increase of 1864 over 1862.....350 tons, 499 lbs.

(Considering the increased number of mines in 1864 over 1862, the gain has not apparently been in proportion and a little explanation may be necessary. In 1862 the amount of ingot copper produced was 3,072 tons, while in 1864 it was 3,400 tons, which excess, when reduced to 20 per cent. mineral, gives 380 tons instead of 500 tons gain as shown in the preceding table. This has been occasioned by improvements in washing machinery whereby a greater purity of mineral is obtained, but the number of tons is decreased. Another item is the scarcity of labor for the past two years; and every new mine that has been started has drawn away laborers from producing mines while the new mines have produced nothing.

The prospects for another year, if labor grows no scarcer, are much more flattering than those for the three years past, and we may expect a decided increase over the product of 1864—say 800 tons.

New York Wool Market.

In consequence of three large sales by public auction, our wool market has been rather quiet the past week, still a very fair business has been done in native fleece for consumption at about previous current rates. The auction offerings had rather a depressing influence on trade early in the week, and wool was offered pretty cheap, but since the auctions, however, the same wools are several cents dearer, and there is less anxiety to sell. The auction sales have rather benefitted the market than otherwise. The feeling has improved, and the market is more buoyant under an improved inquiry and a buying disposition on the part of manufacturers. The auction sales seems to have removed a burden which has been hanging over the market for some time, and at this writing the market is characterized by a much more cheerful feeling. Buyers are in better spirit for operating, and holders anticipate more trade, less fluctuation, and improved prices.

In foreign wools the operations have been limited, manufacturers having supplied themselves largely at the auctions. The fluctuations and reaction in gold, too, are not without their effect upon the markes. A rising market in gold creates a demand, while a falling market has a contrary effect.

The woolen goods market has been characterized by inertia during the forepart of the week, and in order to realize, some holders of fancy styles reduced their prices about five per cent., a rate equal to 7½ or 8 per cent. in bygone years, but toward the close an improved demand is noticeable, especially for fancy cassimeres and coatings, and the market wears a more cheerful aspect, though the trade is far from being general or active. Heavy cassimeres, in 10 oz and 12 oz weight, have been in demand for the Western trade at 2½@2 12½, and light goods, adapted for boys' clothing, have also been in improved request. The reaction in gold and in the price of wool at the close tend to impart more buoyancy to the goods market, and good styles from our leading manufactories continue to be sold ahead of production, but want of space prevents us at present from going into a general detail of the woolen goods trade.—*Economist.*

Boston Pig Iron Market.

January 30

The market for Pig is very dull. But with reduced stocks of foreign, and a general cessation of import orders, the market for Scotch is comparatively firm. The domestic article is gradually shading off with general values and peace rumors. We quote small sales of No. 1 Charlestown and other brands at $63@64, and American No. 1 at $60@63 ₰ ton, cash. English Bar Iron is dull, with no invoice sales, and only small lots from store for immediate use are called for. Sales of common at $170@180 refined at $185@190 ₰ ton. English sheet is selling in lots from store at 10@10c, and Russia do. at 28@ 29c ₰ lb, cash. Nails in moderate demand at 9½@10c ₰ lb, cash, for assorted sizes.—*Bulletin.*

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Finance and Trade.

Special Dispatch to Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, January 30.

The Stock market was again weak and prices down. The Bears entered and made a furious attack on Erie, throwing nearly 15,000 shares on the market. The whole market sympathized with the movement, and the Railroad List is lower throughout. Government Securities and Treasury Paper firm and fair business doing. It is currently reported that the Treasury Department will anticipate the March Coupons, of the Ten-forty Loan. State Bonds quiet. Coal and Miscellaneous shares are without special feature. The Gold speculation is very tame and the tendency is steadily down. Cash Gold is more plenty, and a large number of short contracts have been settled. Money is still easy. Foreign Exchange dull. There is considerable demand for Petroleum Stock, and prices generally are firm. Sales of Excelsior at 14c; Germania, 99c; Knickerbocker, 80c; United States, 82c; Oceanic, $2 50; Buchanan Farm, $1 87.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, January 30.

Money easy at 6@7 per cent. Sterling dull at 109¾@109¾. Gold unsettled and lower, opening at 216, declining to 211, advancing to 214¾, and closing at 212¾. Government stocks firm and fairly active.

NEW YORK WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT.—Loan, decrease, $17,557,956; specie, decrease, $2,637,253; circulation, decrease, $73,657; deposit, decrease, $2,226,726. No report received from Bank of Commerce.

Stocks better: U. S. 6s, 1881 coupons, 109¾; 10-40 coupons, 100¾; 5-20 coupons, 108¾. One Year Certificates, 98; Ohio & Mississippi certificates, 27¾; Quicksilver, 98; Mariposa, 11¾; Erie, 78; Ill. C., 117¾; Pittsburgh, 80¾; M. W. 33¾; do, preferred, 63¾; Toledo, 114; R. I., 93¼; Ft. W., 92¾.

New York Gold Market.

NEW YORK, January 30.

Gold has been weak, with but little movement, and the price appears to have fallen from its own weight. The price opened at 214, and during the morning touched 211. It was subsequently reported at 214 again.

New York Petroleum Market.

NEW YORK, January 30.

Petroleum a shade firmer; 68@70c for crude; 68@70c for refined in bond, 88@90c do, free.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, January 30.

Cotton drooping at 80@90c for middling. Flour—State and Western steady at 10@15 lower at $9 55@9 60 for extra State; $10 70@11 00 for extra round-hoop Ohio, and $11 05@11 75 for trade brands. The market closing rather more steady. Whisky firmer; Western $2 30@2 31 closing at the latter price. Wheat nominally 2 cts better. Corn 1 ct better, and quiet. Oats firm; Western $1 06@1 06½; small sales reported at $1 07. Wool dull. Pork opened steady, ruled considerably lower but closed more buoyant at $38@ 37 50 for new mess, closing at $37 50 cash; $37 75 @38 75 cash and regular way, for '63 and '64 mess, closing at $37 75 regular; $29 50@30 00 for prime; $34@35 for prime mess chiefly; $33@35 50 for thin mess; also 500 bbls new mess, for February and March, at $37 50@38 50. Beef quiet at $19@22 for plain mess, and $21@24 for extra mess; India mess $40. Beef Hams heavy; Western 22@23c. Dressed Hogs dull at 15¾@16c for Western; the latter price for heavy. Bacon quiet; Cumberland cut, 18¾@19c. Lard declining at 17@18¾c for shoulders and 18 @22c for hams. Lard declining at 19@23c and enclosing lots at 23¾@24¾. Butter quiet and steady at 43@48c, and 43@50c for State. Cheese quiet at 14@24c.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 30.

Cotton dull at 88@90. Flour quiet; slow sales. Prices unaltered. Red Wheat lower; Ohio $2 32½. Petroleum—Crude, 48@49; Refined in bond, 87½ @9, do Free, 88@92.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, January 30.

Flour dull and but little done. Wheat dull; red not saleable at over $1 90. Corn and Oats unchanged. Whisky firmer at $2 20. Provisions dull. Sales of 350 tierces Lard at 21½c. Nothing doing in Pork or Bulk Meats, and of consequence prices are nominal. The news from New York had a depressing influence on the market. Gold 213; Silver, 200. Exchange firm and scarce. Money market tight.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, January 30.

Receipts—11,000 bush wheat, 4,500 bush corn, 29,000 bush oats, 1,200 bbls pork, 2,200 bbls lard, with sellers at $2 17. Provisions dull. Sales of mess pork at $33 00@34 00, and prime mess at $30 00. Lard quiet; quoted at 20½c. Dressed hogs at $12 00@13 25, dividing on 200 lbs. The demand for live hogs is almost nominal. Flour dull. Wheat dull and $2 per bbl for No. 1. Corn is steady. Oats quiet at 82@83c.

St. Louis Pig Iron Market.

PIG METAL.

Iron Mountain, No. 1, hot-blast.....8 ton. $65 00
Iron Mountain, No. 1, cold-blast.....do 55 00
Receipts Pig Iron during past week.....280 tons.
Receipts Pig Iron since Jan. 1, 1864...16,881 tons.
Receipts during same period in 1863...15,976 tons.

Cold-blast (car wheel)	ton. $60 00
Cold-blast No. 1	60 00
Hot-blast No. 1	55 00
Hot-blast No. 2	65 00

Philadelphia Oil Market.

Sperm and whale oils are firm, with the usual business doing. Lard oil is steady at $2 20@2 25, the latter for No. 1 winter. Linseed is rather better, and selling at $1 60. Of tarpentine we hear of nothing doing, and prices are unsettled and nearly nominal. Holders ask 48@50c for crude and 55@57c for refined, in bond, which is above the views of buyers. Free oil is quoted at 90@92c, and very little selling. The following are the receipts of petroleum at this port for the last week: 1,575 bbls crude and 2,730 bbls refined.

Boston Copper Market.

The manufactured articles of copper is in moderate demand and nominally unchanged, but ingot continues to shade off with the fall in gold, and there is considerable pressure to realize on the part of holders. Small sales of sheathing copper at 65c, and Yellow sheathing metal at 65c ₰ lb, 6 months. Yellow metal bolts copper are selling at 65c, and yellow metal bolts at 59c, 6 months. Ingot copper is about 2c lower, we have held at 47c ₰ lb, while lots of Portage Lake, Superior and Baltimore, in New York, at 45@ 46½c. Old copper is selling at 42@43c, cash.—*Bulletin.*

New Orleans Market on the 17th.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—With a general disposition to purchase and very light receipts this week, the market rules firmly at full prices. The sales to-day embrace nearly all the supplies, comprising about 150 barrels sugar at 21@21½c for fair to fully fair, and 22½@23c for prime, and 150 barrels Molasses at 100@115 ₰ gallon for fair to good, and $1 05 for that from clarified sugar.

New York Copper Market.

New Sheathing and Yellow Metal are unchanged. Ingot is very unsettled and irregular, though the general tendency of prices on yesterday was upward; the business, however, was limited to about 200 tons, of which 100 tons Lake and Baltimore, in lots, at 45@46½c; small parcels, yesterday, 47; a small lot of Bergen Port at 45½; and 40,000 lbs Lake, on private terms.

River Matters.

THE RIVER.—Navigation continues suspended for all points, and from present appearances is likely to continue so for some time. There are several boats at the landing that will take their departure as soon as the ice will permit.

OUR RIVER CORRESPONDENCE.

STEAMER TIBER, BROOKS' POINT, ILL., January 27th, 1865.

To the Editor of the Commercial:

Three weeks to-morrow since we landed here, one mile above Dog-tooth Island. Above and below us, the gorge extends from Able's Towhead to Goose Island, some 22 to 25 miles. We have in company with us some twelve boats, viz: Commercial, Kate Putnam, Effinburgh, Spray, Raven, Lloyd, Empire City, Ella Faber, Argo, Southwester, Monsoon and David Watts. The Bermuda is lying out in the middle of the river, near the head of Dog-tooth Bar. Last Saturday and Sunday our expectations ran high, as the weather moderated on Friday evening, and rained all day Saturday and part of Sunday. The Tiber got up steam and broke the ice away from the boats, and the gorge moved some fifty yards, but, alas! there it stopped, and the weather changed cold by Monday morning. The ice is more solid than ever now. New made ice has accumulated on us, and we are again bound to the shore. Ice cutting and sparring is the order of the day. All the boats' crews are busy, and most of them able to attend the "hops," given tri-weekly on the different boats. The boys enjoy themselves hugely. Among the "fair" are several lower Egypt. And I notice some of the Pittsburgh boys take the lead among the ladies in these dances. The Iron City boy's can't be beat at anything they undertake. If we are ice bound here in the wilderness, we have our own sports.

Captains Anawait and Lightner still smoke their Wheeling tobies, and while the smoke curls and ascend around their heads, they are meditating on the prospect of getting away from here. Although we all take it easy and make ourselves as contented and comfortable as the case will admit, we would all be rejoiced to see King ice break his fetters and depart in peace.

The Tiber has reshipped her trip of horses, four hundred and fifty head, and three hundred tons of freight, on the Liberty No. 2 and Commerce, for St. Louis. We have lost one barge by the moving of the ice, as the lines pulled her butt and kelson out, and cut her hull clear from the stem to or below the water line.

F. H. M.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Per Cleveland and Pittsburgh R. R.—

S B Floyd & Co, 53 bdls hay; Park Bros, 250 half bbloms; Newmyer & G, 14 bxs axes; Shomaker & Lang, 25 boxes matches; McBane & A, 157 bgs rye.

Imports per Pittsburgh F. W. & C. R. R.

Rea & Keil, 125 sacks barley, 1 car wheat; D Wallace, 135 sacks oats; Knox & McKee, 200 bbls flour.

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

Also, a large supply of all kinds of

Groceries and Produce,

constantly on hand.

J. T. GLEASON,
se13 3m No. 26 s. e. cor. Smithfield and 2d sts.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

The partnership heretofore existing between Henry G. Hale and J. M. Little, under the style of HENRY G. HALE & CO., doing a general Tailoring business at the corner of Penn and St. Clair streets, Pittsburgh, Pa., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, the dissolution to date from January 2d, 1865, Henry G. Hale is authorized to settle the business of the old firm.

HENRY G. HALE.
J. M. LITTLE.

Pittsburgh, January 30th, 1865.

CARD.—In retiring from the firm of HENRY G. HALE & CO., I take this method of recommending Mr. HALE as being every way worthy the patronage of the public. He will in future, as he has in the past, by honest and fair dealing, maint ain his reputation as a skillful and an accomplished mechanic, and I know will give entire satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage.

J. M. LITTLE.

OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, } Washington, January 26, 1865. }

WHEREAS,

By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the

German National Bank of Pittsburgh,

in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act, required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the "German National Bank" of Pittsburgh, in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 26th day of January, 1865.

[L. S.] HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.
ja31 2m

HOUSES AND LOTS AT AUCTION.

On THURSDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, will be sold seven Dwelling Houses, situated on Gibbon and Chestnut streets, also Frontage on Chestnut street, extending back to a private alley on Gibbon street, subject to an annual ground rent of fifty-five dollars per annum. Possession April 1st.

T. A. McCLELLAND, Auctioneer.
ja31

RIVER PACKETS.

Ho! for the Gold Mines of Idaho,

MONTANA AND IDAHO

Transportation Line.

THE NEW, FAST AND light draught steamer DEER LODGE, THOS. W. REA, Commander, HENRY A. DORMAN, Clerk, now being built at Pittsburgh, Pa., expressly for the St. Louis and Fort Benton trade, will leave Pittsburgh for Fort Benton and intermediate points on SATURDAY, March 4th, or as soon thereafter as the river is open to Omaha and Council Bluffs.

The new, fast and light draught steamer

BENTON,

WM. HOWARD, Commander, LEWIS L. HINE, Clerk, will leave as above, for Fort Benton and intermediate points, SATURDAY, March 11th.

The new, fast and light draught steamer

YELLOW STONE,

JOS. MATHOOD, Commander, STANLY RYLAND, Clerk, will leave as above, SATURDAY, March 18th.

The very fast and light draught steamer

FANNY OGDEN,

THOMAS TOWNSEND, Commander, MOSES HILLARD, Clerk, will leave as above, SATURDAY, April 15th, Steamer

DEER LODGE,

will remain between Forts Union and Benton until the cargo of all the boats of this line is delivered at Fort Benton.

By this arrangement shippers have great advantages and an assurance that their freight will be delivered at destination.

We are also prepared to furnish LAND TRANSPORTATION from

FORT BENTON TO THE MINES,

and will give THROUGH BILLS OF LADING to Virginia City, Montana, Deer Lodge, Pear, Deer Lodge, Virginia City, Bannack City and Gallatin.

For freight or passage apply on board of DEER LODGE, at the Pittsburgh wharf, or to

JOHN G. OGELIN,
Southeast corner of Main and Olive streets.
JOS. McINTIRE,
Northeast corner Pine and Commercial, or
JOHN J. ROE & CO.,
Convent street, between Second and Third,
St. Louis, Mo.

ja2 10@April

COUGHS! COUGHS!!

TRY STRICKLAND'S

MELLIFLUOUS COUGH BALSAM

DR. STRICKLAND'S MELLIFLUOUS COUGH BALSAM is warranted to cure Coughs, Colds, Influenza and Hoarseness, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, Consumption, and all affections of the Throat and Lungs.

DIARRHŒA.

All the medical men and the press recommend DR. STRICKLAND'S ANTI-CHOLERA MIXTURE as the only certain remedy for DIARRHŒA, CHOLERA, &c. A combination of Astringents, Absorbents, Stimulants, and Carminatives, and is intended to effect a cure after all other means have failed.

PILE REMEDY.

DR. STRICKLAND'S PILE REMEDY has cured thousands of the worst cases of Blind and Bleeding Piles. It gives immediate relief, and effects a permanent cure. Try it directly. It is very soothing.

TONIC.

We can recommend those suffering with loss of Appetite, Indigestion or Dyspepsia, Nervousness and Nervous Debility to use STRICKLAND'S TONIC. It is a vegetable preparation, free from alcoholic liquors. It strengthens the whole nervous system; it creates a good appetite, and is warranted to cure Dyspepsia and Nervous Debility.

For sale by Druggists generally, and by

PARK & BRILL,

Wholesale Agents, No. 77 Federal St.

ALLEGHENY CITY.

And by

R. E. SELLERS & CO.,
Wholesale Agents for Pittsburgh, Pa.,
Corner Wood and Second street,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

Prepared by Dr A. Strickland, 6 East Fourth st.
Cincinnati Ohio. no9-1y

JOSEPH PENNOCK ..... ROBERT C. TOTTEN

FULTON FOUNDRY.

NINTH WARD, PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Warehouse, No. 141 Wood street,
PENNOCK & TOTTEN,
(Successors to Jos. Pennock and Pennock & Hart.)

MANUFACTURERS OF

CHILL ROLLS, warranted. Nail Machines, Soft Rolls, Squeezers, Puddling, Heating and Annealing Furnace Plates, of improved patterns, plain or corrugated. Bar, Billet and Plate Iron Shears and Punches of latest improved patterns, and Rolling Mill Castings and Heavy Machinery generally.

Gas Retorts, Oil stills, Hot Blast Pipes, Driving Pipe, with Bolle's patent wrought iron bands, Sugar Kettles, House Fronts and Window Heads, Gas and Water Pipe, either bell or flange; Rolls turned and Rolling Mill patterns purchased from the "Fort Pitt Foundry." ja21-1y

A. BRADLEY, Pres't ..... W. VANKIRK, Sec'y

ETNA STOVE COMPANY,

(Successor to A. Bradley.)

MANUFACTURE EVERY VARIETY OF

COOK, PARLOR AND HEATING

STOVES.

Among which are the celebrated

EUREKA, TROPIC AND TALISMAN
(Coal Cook-Stoves.)
POMONA, LEDGER AND IRON-SIDES
(Wood Cook-Stoves.) Also manufacture

GRATES, GRATE FRONTS, &c., &c.

Office and Warehouse, corner of Second and Wood streets, Pittsburgh. oct4 1y

THE HERON WORKS,

Nos. 37, 39, 39, 40, 41 and 42 PENN STREET

FOSTER & CO.,

Machinists, Iron Founders, and River and Stationary Engine Builders.

se6 1y

JOS. TOMLINSON & SON,

VULCAN WORKS,

Duquesne Way and Cecil alley, Pittsburgh, Pa.,

Manufacturers of Steam Engines, Machinery and Castings of all descriptions. Particular attention paid to Jobbing work. Orders for all descriptions of work will